



O'DWYER FAR IN LEAD IN EARLY RETURNS

BULLETIN

Very early returns, one hour after the polls closed, indicated that predictions of an O'Dwyer sweep were confirmed.

Here are scattered returns from the various boroughs:

Manhattan—19 e.d.'s—O'Dwyer—7,079; Goldstein—1,663; Morris—1,086.

Bronx—3 e.d.'s—O'Dwyer—820; Goldstein—249; Morris—243.

Brooklyn—1 e.d.—O'Dwyer—388; Goldstein—64; Morris—34.

Queens—5 e.d.'s—O'Dwyer—1,818; Goldstein—320; Morris—318.

The party break-down in the five Queens districts gave the Democrats 1,524, the ALP 294, the Liberal Party 42 and the Republicans 278.

In 70 districts of the 4,033 throughout the city, including many of the above, O'Dwyer received 19,743 votes; Goldstein 5,479; and Morris 4,188.

After a slow early-morning start, New York's voters turned out in large numbers yesterday afternoon and evening to elect a new mayor, comptroller, city council president, borough presidents, several district attorneys, judges and a new city council.

Many areas reported up to 80 percent of the registered voters had cast their ballots by 5:30 p.m. Polls closed at 7 p.m. With 2,178,000 registered, indications were that nearly 2,000,000 registered their choices for public office by closing time.

There seemed to be little doubt in the minds of election workers of all parties that William O'Dwyer, Democratic-ALP nominee, would be elected mayor, thus becoming the first new chief executive in 12 years.

The city council elected will also be the first to serve four years since proportional representation was introduced in 1937. Up until this year, the council served for two years.

The heavy turnout made it likely that the council, the size of which is based on the number of valid ballots cast for city council candidates,

will number 23. Brooklyn will probably elect eight, Manhattan and Bronx five each, Queens four and Richmond one.

Because of the complexities of the count, the final results of the councilmanic balloting will not be known for about a week. The count begins today in the various boroughs.

Voting in the Bronx was reported unusually heavy because of the tight race for borough offices. It is the only borough in which the three official parties—Democrat, Republican and American Labor—and the Liberal Party are running separate candidates.

The Democratic machine, bossed by Ed Flynn, refused to agree to a coalition with the ALP, as in other boroughs. The Liberal and Republican Parties agreed to enter separate tickets in order to permit Flynn to break the Democratic-ALP coalition without danger to his borough ticket.

The main race is between Borough President James J. Lyons, the Democratic candidate, and Assemblyman Leo Isacson, popular ALP nominee.

Voting in Harlem was fairly heavy, with indications that about 85 to 90 percent of the 96,000 registered voters had gone to the polls by closing time. Interest here was particularly high because of the national attention being given to Councilman Benjamin J. Davis' fight for reelection. All Harlem observers agreed that sentiment for the Negro Communist leader was overwhelming among the voters there.

On Manhattan's east and west sides, it was also reported that the voting was quite heavy. Communist campaign workers brought in highly optimistic reports about sentiment for Davis there, as well.

The voting was generally quiet and orderly, though there were many cases in which Democratic machine workers attempted to influence voters to cast councilmanic ballots for their nominees inside the polls. The favorite method was to give the voters a sample ballot already marked for the Democratic choices. Communist and ALP watchers stopped the practice where they spotted it.

WORLD UNITY, PEACE IS OUR AIM—MOLOTOV

(See text page 2.)

Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov opened the Soviet celebrations of the October Revolution last night with a 90-minute policy-making speech in which he emphasized that "the interests of safeguarding peace have nothing in common with a policy of an armaments race among the great powers."

Stressing the confident Soviet desire for a long era of peace, Molotov added that only the "particularly fierce partisans of a policy of imperialism" in the capitalist world favored such an armaments race.

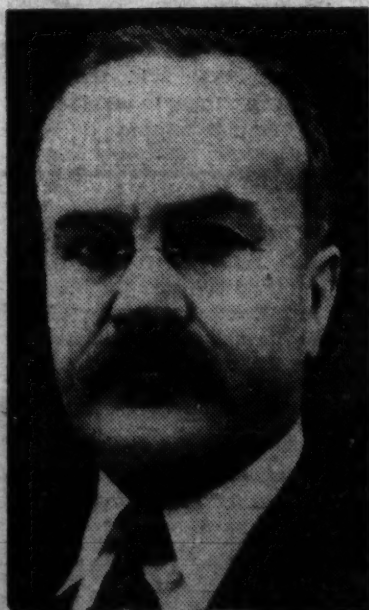
His speech to the Moscow Soviet was followed by an order of the day in the name of Generalissimo Joseph Stalin, signed by Deputy Defense Commissar Marshal Alexander Vassilevsky. Stalin himself, said United Press, is expected to review the Red Army parade tomorrow.

Molotov told his world audience that the USSR expected to have "atomic energy—and much other energy" before long.

He warned that "there can be no technical secrets on a large scale in the present which could remain the property of any one country or any narrow group of governments."

He decried any enthusiasm abroad for the use of atomic power "in the game of foreign power politics," and also emphasized that the policy of building blocs of nations against the Soviet Union ended in disaster once before, and only fostered aggression.

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MOLOTOV

Addresses Moscow Soviet



STALIN

Issues Order of Day

Molotov Address on 28th Soviet Anniversary

LONDON, Nov. 6 (UP).—Text of a speech by Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov before the Moscow Soviet as broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded by the United Press in London:

Comrades, after several years of severe war we are celebrating the 28th anniversary of the October Revolution in conditions of peace and of glorious victory over fascism. Four years of war are behind us against Hitlerite Germany which lacerated our country and the whole of Europe. War against aggressive Japan is also behind us in which we had to participate in autumn of this year. In this heroic fight a decisive place must be allotted to the Soviet peoples. Peace has been won for the people of all the world. The main hotbeds of world fascism and world aggression have been liquidated in the west and the east. Now we have achieved the possibility of returning to peaceful work in order to strengthen our victory.

From now on we can regard our motherland as liberated from the threat of German invasion in the West and from Japanese aggression in the East. The long-awaited peace has come. As Comrade Stalin has said, our Soviet people has not shirked and was not miserly in its work and its manpower, in its victories. We have lived through difficult years. Now every one of us can say we have won. The Germans invaded our country counting on the fact that the unexpectedness of their criminal attack would ensure for them success. Not only Germany but many other countries were of the opinion that the Soviet Union would not be able to hold out for a long time—that after a few weeks or at any rate in a few months Germany would crush the Soviet Union, that Hitler would celebrate his victory.

After the comparatively easy victories of the Hitlerites in Western Europe many people thought this was inevitable. These conclusions were drawn first and foremost by those who did not recognize the lawfulness of the October Revolution in Russia and by those who proved unable to understand the popular character of the Soviet nation created by our revolution. The German invasion of the Soviet Union was a tremendous ordeal for our friends abroad as well, who with sunken hearts were watching all those exceptional difficulties experienced by our country in the first period of the war. The Soviet Union withstood everything. The Soviet Union remained on her feet in spite of the criminal attack on her.

Material losses and deep wounds inflicted on the Soviet Union during those first years of war did not shake her physical and moral might. Our Army succeeded in reorganizing and recovering from the first blows. The Soviet people strained all their forces and inflicted a crushing return blow on the enemy. All remember the time when our Army went over to the offensive from the defensive, first on single districts of the front, and then along the entire front. Interests of self-defense dictated the necessity of formation of one single anti-Hitlerite front amongst the big and small democratic countries.

It is known to everybody that the Anglo-American-Soviet coalition successfully fulfilled its historic task in organization of a common fight of the democratic countries against Fascism. It is also known that the opening of a second front in western Europe when Germany found herself in a pincers between two fronts made the position of Fascism hopeless. At the same time it must not be forgotten that the turning point in the situation on the German-Soviet front took place one year before opening of the second front, when the Hitlerites began rolling back under the tremendous might and ever-growing onrush of the Red Army.

Our nation created by the October Revolution has been able not only to defend herself from Fascist

incursion but to go over to the offensive and to the finish of the main hotbed of fascism and aggression. Then all understood that Soviet might is not the same as the heartless might of fascism, the originator of the second world war. It became clear that the Soviet Union can with honor defend herself and is capable of withstanding the most trying ordeals ever experienced in the history of our country. Hitlerite Germany threatened not only the Soviet Union. Before the attack on the Soviet Union German fascists took possession of Norway, Belgium, Holland, France, Greece and Yugoslavia. Among their allies the Germans had not only Fascist Italy but also a number of other European states.

These had concluded military alliances with Germany. Spain and some other countries helped Hitler more or less openly. Threat of a Hitlerite invasion was hanging over Britain. If the campaign against the Soviet Union had ended in success, all Europe would have found herself under the boot of Hitler. The Hitlerites in many fashions were already planning their new order which they were going to introduce in Europe. Fascist underlings such as all kinds of Quislings and Laval had already begun their work for their German masters.

Everywhere Fascist Hitlerite rule was being established by the destruction of links with democratic institutions, by liquidation of the links of political rights of the working classes. At the same time Hitlerites dragged from enslaved countries and extorted from them all material resources to supply, and still more, to equip their criminal fascist hordes. First successes of the invasion of the Soviet Union made Hitlerites still more giddy with success. They began to talk still more openly of their mastery over Europe, still more of their claim to world sovereignty.

Thus these dangerous plans were disclosed to the entire world—plans of adventurers for rule of the German race over other peoples of Europe and not only over Europe. The German fascist theory of the mastery of the superior race over other peoples regarded in the lower category of races became a direct threat to the existence of civilization of Europe.

In all countries invaded by Hitlerite bands, people found themselves badly prepared for repelling the fascist invaders. Only step by step, thanks to the greatest efforts of the best patriots and democrats did the democratic forces of resistance against the invaders begin to take shape and grow.

But even in those countries, as, for instance, Yugoslavia, where the entire people supported a rising against the invader, they lacked the power to break the military might of Hitlerism.

Only when our army went over to the offensive and began to smash German forces, tearing from them the aura of invincibility did the large scale possibility for the liberation of peoples who had been enslaved by German imperialism rise. The Red Army brought liberation to the neighboring countries and to other peoples of Europe. Soviet armies, together with the armies of her allies, began to play the part of liberators of Europe, including those countries which broke their alliance with Germany and entered the ranks of those people fighting for the liquidation of Hitlerism.

Thus the task of liberating the countries of Europe from the yoke of Hitlerism will enter as a glorious page into the history of our victorious Red Army.

Fascist Italy was the first to join the ranks of Germany who unleashed the war in Europe. From the moment of the attack on the Soviet Union, the governments of Romania, Hungary and Finland, having concluded a military alliance with Hitlerite Germany, ruled their countries into a war against the Soviet Union.

Bulgaria under her existing gov-



STALIN and MOLOTOV

ernment consisting of Hitlerite agents found herself, as well, in alliance with Germany. Thus, with no exceptions, European countries with fascist regimes bound their fate to the fate of Hitlerite Germany in the Second World War.

The defeat of Germany thus meant not only the defeat of fascist Germany but also the defeat of fascism in other European countries. Thus the significance of our victory must be judged not only as the defeat of German fascism but also as a military, moral and political defeat of fascism in the whole of Europe.

After ending of the war in Europe, the Allied powers were faced with the task of liquidating Japanese aggression in the East in order to hasten reestablishment of peace in the whole world.

The Soviet Union could not stand aside during the solution of this task because of mutual obligations existing among the Allies and because this was insistently required by the interests of security of our country in the East.

We all remember that Japan in the past had attacked our country several times. In the East a continuous threat of Japanese invasion existed. All of this made inevitable the entry of the Soviet Union into the war against Japan.

It is not difficult to believe that from the time when German fascism began to suffer one defeat after another on the Soviet-German front the outcome of Japanese aggression in the East had become a foregone conclusion.

Having at last entered the war against Japan, the Soviet Union hastened her defeat, thus hastening the end of the war in the East. Japan capitulated before the Allies, following the road of Hitlerite Germany. Not only did the plans of German imperialism for domination over Europe collapse, but also those of Japanese imperialism for domination over Asia.

Yet, not a long time before, these western and eastern fascists regarded these plans as only one step on the road for world domination, thus showing how very short-sighted and daring are such aggressive intentions in our times.

The defeat of Japanese imperialism as the main hotbed of aggression and fascism in the east and the liberation of China from the Japanese invaders has a tremendous constructive significance for the democratic development of nations.

It is in the interests of all democratic states to strengthen this victory. It is therefore understandable that the Soviet Union attaches such great importance to the negotiations between the allies for setting up an adequate control of the main allied powers over the surrender conditions of Japan.

Difficulties which have arisen have not yet been removed with regard to this question. Yet the Soviet Union expresses her conviction that all peace-loving nations are profoundly conscious of the necessity to strengthen victory over aggressive Japan—to create for it adequate conditions of cooperation among the allied powers.

Germany as well as Japan had to surrender unconditionally to the Allied powers. Thus the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition achieved the goal they set for themselves.

The peoples of our country are

recognizing with satisfaction that in the victorious end of the second World War, in the interest of the democratic nations and, in particular, in the liquidation of the most dangerous hotbed of fascism and aggression—Hitlerite Germany—a decisive role was played by the Soviet Union. The Soviet peoples have called the war against Fascist Germany the "great patriotic war."

Taking example from the Soviet people, patriots of other nations learned how to fight for their country, its independence and freedom. It is also true that the Soviet people not only liberated their own country but also waged a heroic struggle for reestablishment of peace and liberty throughout Europe.

A year ago Comrade Stalin said, "Now all admit that the Soviet people, in its self-sacrificing struggle, has saved the civilization of Europe from fascist wreckers. In this lies the greatest achievement of the Soviet people in the history of mankind."

The second World War differed from the first World War in many respects. First of all by the number of nations participating in it and also by the number of human victims and by material damage caused. Four-fifths of the population of the globe in one way or another took part in the last World War. The number of mobilized in both belligerent camps reached over 110,000,000 people.

It is almost impossible to name a country which was really neutral in these years. Having allowed a second World War—that is, not having in time taken measures against aggressive forces of fascism who launched this war of unheard-of scale—mankind has paid incalculable prices in human life and devastation of many countries. War was imposed upon our people, who declared a great patriotic war only in reply to aggression. Hitlerite Germany attacked the Soviet Union not only with the aim of seizing our territory and destroying the Soviet state. Hitlerism had as its aim the destruction of the Russian people and all Slavs.

Until the moment when the people of the Soviet Union completely reorganized themselves according to Stalin's appeal "everything for war" and finally broke the back of the German army, the Hitlerite beasts did not stop at anything in putting their man-hating aims against territories which they had captured. To forget that would be a crime to millions of innocent victims, toward their orphaned families and toward the whole people.

Nor can one forget what tremendous material damage has been caused us by German invaders and their allies in their rule over Soviet territory during many months. For all this, first of all the main war criminals must answer. German fascist invaders completely or partially destroyed or burned 1,710 towns and more than 70,000 villages in our country. They burned or destroyed more than 6,000,000 buildings and rendered homeless about 25,000,000 people. Among the destroyed towns and those which suffered the most are the main industrial centers of the country—Stalingrad, Sevastopol, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Odessa, Smolensk,

Kharkov, Voronezh, Rostov on the Don and many others.

The Hitlerites destroyed or damaged 31,850 industrial undertakings which employed nearly 4,000,000 people. The Hitlerites devastated and ransacked 98,000 collective farms, including most of the collective farms in the Ukraine and White Russia. They killed or drove off into Germany 7,000,000 horses, 17,000,000 heads of large horned cattle and dozens of millions of pigs and lambs. The direct loss alone caused to the national economy and to our citizens has been assessed by an extraordinary government commission at 679,000,000,000 rubles.

We cannot forget all this. We must demand from the countries which started the war at least partial reparation for damage caused. One cannot deny the justice of this demand by the Soviet people. There can be no argument on the justice of this wish of the Soviet people.

One also should not pass over the fact that the decision of the Berlin conference of the three powers on German reparations has not yet progressed satisfactorily. However, among us there are not partisans of a policy of revenge against defeated peoples. Comrade Stalin has more than once pointed out that feelings of revenge and vengeance against wrongs should be absent from politics and relations among people. In relation to defeated peoples we do not satisfy our feelings but we make new aggression more difficult, and by consideration of that new potential, the aggressor should find himself in the greatest possible isolation.

We must not be guided by the wrongs of the past but by interests of safeguarding peace and security among nations in the post-war period. Undoubtedly the interests of safeguarding a firm peace demand that peace loving peoples should possess adequate armed forces. In any case, this applies to those countries which bear the main responsibility for a guarantee of peace. The interests of safeguarding peace have nothing in common with a policy of an armament race among the great powers. This is preached abroad by some particularly fierce partisans of a policy of imperialism.

In this connection we must speak of the discovery of atomic energy and about the atomic bomb, use of which in war has shown its enormous destructive force. Atomic energy is not yet tested, however, in the field of prevention of aggression or in the field of peace.

On the other hand, there can be no technical secrets on a large scale in the present time which could remain the property of any one country or any narrow group of governments. Therefore, the discovery of atomic energy must not encourage either enthusiasm for the use of this discovery in a game of foreign power politics or indifference regarding the future of peace loving nations.

There is also no little talk of the creation of blocs and grouping of states as a means of defending definite foreign interests. The Soviet Union has never taken part in the group of powers directed against peace loving states. In the west, however, such attempts occurred, as is known more than once.

The anti-Soviet character of such groups in the past is well known. In any case the history of blocs and groups of western powers is witness of the fact that they served not so much to bridle the aggressors as on the contrary to foster aggression, first and foremost on the part of Germany. That is why vigilance in this respect on the part of the Soviet Union and other peace loving states must not weaken.

Establishment of peace throughout the world did not and could not bring back the pre-war situation between nations. For some period Germany, Italy and Japan will no longer be among the great states playing the lead in international life. Consequently, it holds good for

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U. S. Policy Strains Soviet Tie--Foster

The 28th anniversary of the Soviet Union today being celebrated throughout that nation, was hailed yesterday by William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, as an event to help strengthen friendship between the American and Soviet peoples. Foster warned, however, that the present foreign policy of President Truman is leading to disaster and undermining the coalition welded between the two nations under Roosevelt's administration.

He lashed out particularly at the intervention by American troops in China against the Chinese Communists and the imperialist role being played by Ambassador Hurley and Gen. Wedemeyer in behalf of the "feudal, militarist-dictatorship of Chiang Kai-shek."

Foster's statement follows:

The Communist Party of the United States joins with millions of other Americans in saluting the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 28th anniversary. Nov. 7, 1917 was the Soviet July 4th, the day on which the Russian people threw off the oppressive rule of the capitalists and landlords and established for the first time in history a socialist state, a state in which the workers and farmers rule and determine their own glorious destiny.

Led by Stalin, who today continues and further develops the work of Lenin, the founding father of the world's first socialist country, the Soviet Union, its Red Army and its free, multinational peoples proved themselves our staunchest ally in the great war against German and Japanese fascism, in which they played the most decisive role in saving world civilization from fascist enslavement. Today, because of its socialist character, the Soviet Union is the only country in the world in which the workers are assured full employment and a constantly rising standard of living.

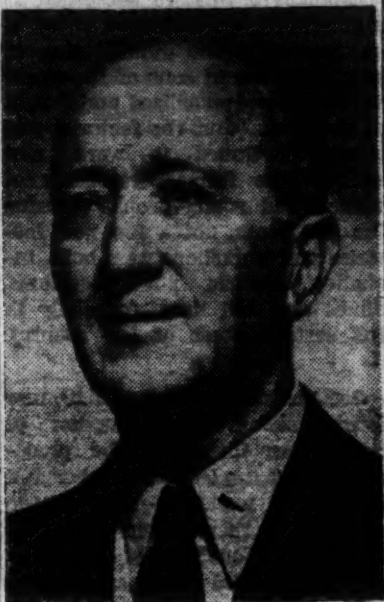
The Soviet Union can be our staunchest ally in the postwar period into which we have entered. It pursues a policy of continuing Anglo-Soviet-American unity, without which victory could not have been won, and which is today the indispensable condition for the maintenance of world peace.

But American imperialism, arrogantly driving towards world domination, is adopting a foreign policy that threatens the unity of the Big Three. The foreign policy of the Roosevelt administration based on maintaining and strengthening the coalition between American, Britain and the Soviet Union is being abandoned by the Truman administration. As evidenced in President Truman's Navy Day speech, the Roosevelt foreign policy is being replaced by an atomic bomb policy of the Big Stick.

In all parts of the world and in all aspects of American foreign policy the dire results of this imperialist drive are already clear.

It is in China, above all at this particular moment, that the results of the big stick policy show themselves most ominously as destructive to world peace and security. For here, American Ambassador Patrick Hurley and General Wedemeyer are carrying out this big stick policy through open armed intervention in the internal affairs of China on the side of the reactionary, feudal-militarist dictatorship of Chiang Kai-shek, thus helping spread the undeclared civil war let loose by Chiang Kai-shek.

The actual fact of the matter is that American military forces



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

are fighting against the Chinese Communist Army which bore the brunt of the fighting against the Japanese armies in China. Not only have American ships transported Chiang Kai-shek's puppet troops with American arms and equipment to wage undeclared civil war against the people's democratic forces of China and the Chinese Communist Armies, but American Marines have actually fired upon Chinese Communist Army troops.

This military intervention in the affairs of the Chinese nation on the side of the reactionary Chiang Kai-shek dictatorship must be halted at once! The American people must demand of the Truman administration and the War Department that all American troops be withdrawn from China. Churchill's bloody intervention in Greece aroused the hatred of the American people. They will not, they must not permit American imperialism to make China America's Greece!

The American people and the people of the world will pay heavily if the present foreign policy of the Truman administration is not checked and reversed. It is a policy which will lead inevitably to a third world war.

That is why the celebration of the founding of the Soviet Union on Nov. 7 must become the occasion for strengthening the friendship of the American-Soviet peoples, for welding the unity of our two countries in order to realize the decisions of the Potsdam conference. A substantial foundation can be given to this unity of the two nations, as a result of the recently established American-Soviet Trade Union Committee and the World Federation of Trades Unions, receiving support from the workers in every factory and local union. This 28th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union must become an occasion for strengthening the fight to guarantee that our country's foreign policy will be based on the unity and coalition of America, Britain and the Soviet Union. Only in this way can the

CIO Spurs Pay Fight At Capital-Labor Talk

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The CIO will continue in closed committee sessions tomorrow its fight to get the President's national labor-management conference to take up the wage issue. Except for one speech, management delegates today took little part in the

parley. While labor delegates fought among themselves, management big shots sat back with broad smiles on their faces. The AFL, whose position is identical with that of the National Association of Manufacturers—that a discussion of wages would wreck the conference—was striving for a predominantly AFL personnel on the executive committee in its labor representation. This committee will decide whether the temporary agenda is to be altered to include the wage issues.

MURRAY FIGHTS GANG-UP

At the end of a day during which CIO President Philip Murray made it evident he had no intention of letting a management-AFL combine in favor of hush-hushing wages take its course undisturbed, the personnel of the committee was announced.

John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers won his demand for a place on the committee, enlarged from eight to 16 representatives at a suggestion of the rules committee adopted by the conference.

T. C. Cashen, president of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, and head of the Switchmen's Union, affiliated with the AFL, won a seat, also.

But AFL William Green's plea that the labor delegates be "courtageous" and content themselves with only two more spokesmen on the committee, leaving four for industry, left Mr. Murray cold.

This actually would have given the CIO one vote out of four. Murray said he had favored including the Railway Brotherhoods in invitations to the conference. When the invitations went out, however, it went to the Railway Labor Executives' Association, composed of organizations largely affiliated with the AFL. He pointed out that the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen had demanded representation at the conference, asking to send A. F. Whitney, the president.

COMPOSITION OF LABOR

Later a telegram from Whitney saying that his union would not be bound by decisions of the conference unless it was allowed to participate in it, was read by CIO Secretary James G. Carey. As it now stands, the CIO has three out of the eight labor members of the important executive committee. Besides Lewis, who is expected to vote with the AFL, and Cashen, who is an AFL spokesman, the AFL has three members on the committee: Green, George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, and Matthew Woll, vice president of the AFL and head of the Photo Engravers.

The CIO's members are: Murray,

United Nations be maintained, world peace defended, and our nation's security protected.

J. Thomas, head of the UAW-CIO, and Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel.

Meanwhile Murray and Lewis exchanged words. Murray alluded to newsmen who told him "a veritable blitz" to place Lewis on the executive committee was under way. Lewis said he didn't like "Mr. Murray's unique and despicable German terminology applied to me."

Murray replied that he regretted "the extremely unfortunate trend of thinking that appears to be occupying Mr. Lewis," and repeated that the "blitz" was the term used by the newsmen.

Late in the day Thomas took the floor and figuratively wiped it up with management's arguments to stick only to procedural topics.

MANAGEMENT SPOKESMAN

Management's spokesman for the day was H. W. Prentiss, Jr., president of the Armstrong Cork Co., of Lancaster, Pa., whose speech was reported to be an effort to answer Murray's sharp demand to discuss wages, not procedures, of the day before.

If the seven points in the agenda, said Prentiss, were solved, the conference "will have justified its existence." True, they "are primarily procedural in character," he said, but of great importance in "minimizing of industrial disputes."

He told the delegates, too, that "as President Truman hinted yesterday, if we cannot find voluntary means of curbing the abuses that have crept into the labor-management relations, Congress will."

In his booming voice Thomas, the

head of the biggest international union represented, assured the conference that he wanted to work out ways and means to have industrial peace. But, he said, issues more basic than strikes and lockouts must be discussed to obtain that peace.

TELL THE STRIKERS

"If all this procedure is adopted," he said, "I cannot see how it will put one more slice of bread in a worker's mouth. I cannot see how procedure will buy the workers better homes, or better clothes. I can't see how procedure is going to do away with unemployment."

He declared that "millions of workers of America are looking toward this conference—not on how to work out procedure, but for a better standard of living."

Waving a printed copy of the tentative agenda, he said, "take it to the men and women of the transportation system of the City of Washington (now on strike) and ask them if that's what they want—no, they want a better living standard."

Yet, he said, when we want to bargain with management, "what am I offered?"

"I'm offered a chance to help knock out the wage and hour law, to make the 40-hour week a 45-hour week—and then we can get a nickel increase. We're told we'll have 8,000,000 unemployed by April, but I'm asked to go along on the proposal to create 3,000,000 more unemployed." He urged that "please let's have some real collective bargaining."

Rumor 19 Marines Killed in China

CHUNGKING, Nov. 6 (UP).—Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of American forces in China, flew from Tokyo to Peiping today for a conference with Air and Marine commanders.

Tientsin dispatches said Marine units there were electrified by unconfirmed reports that Marine forces in North China would be returned to the United States.

They said a rumor was circulating in Tientsin that 19 U. S. Marines have been killed so far in North China. It was said to be common knowledge that eight to 10 Marines have been wounded.

An armored force of about 25 medium Sherman tanks rumbled through the streets of Tientsin Tuesday afternoon, apparently in a show of force designed to impress the Chinese Communists.

(Dispatches from Vice Adm. Daniel E. Barbey's Seventh Amphibious Force in the Gulf of Chihli said Barbey's flagship Catocin is returning to the Marine-held port of Chinwangtao from Yingkow, in southern Manchuria, after a scheduled conference with Soviet commanders of Yingkow failed to develop.

(United Press correspondent Richard W. Johnston reported that the Soviet, garrison of Yingkow had withdrawn five days ahead of schedule to avoid becoming involved in a possible Nationalist landing against entrenched Chinese Communist forces ashore.)

Soviet Press Cites U.S. Comment on China
MOSCOW, Nov. 6 (UP).—Dispatches from American newspapers charging that Americans have intervened in the affairs of China have obtained increasing prominence here, although the Soviet press has refrained from direct comment on China's civil war and has not printed direct reports of its developments.

New York dispatches of Tass, the official news agency, quoted opinions, including those of American soldiers, to the effect that the United States ought to "get out of China."

USSR Absent From Far East Talk

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (UP).—The Far Eastern Advisory Commission met today without a delegate from Soviet Russia.

Wainwright Sneers at Philippine Aims

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 6 (UP).—Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright told American Legionnaires last night that he believed the Filipino people did not want their independence.

'Get Out Of China' Rally, Union Sq., Fri. 5 P. M.

Molotov Address on 28th Soviet Anniversary

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the period during which there operates an allied and united control of these countries and directed against a resurgence of aggression of these powers, but which does not hinder the development and rise of these countries and democratic, peace loving states.

Of no small significance for the future of Europe is the fact that several fascist and semi-fascist states have taken the democratic road and are aiming to establish friendly relations with the Allied powers. It seems clear that not only should one not impede but it is imperative to cooperate in consolidating the democratic beginnings of these states. It is impossible not to notice that in the camp of the Allied powers also the war has wrought no small changes. As a rule reactionary forces are now pushed back from their previous positions, clearing the way for old and new democratic parties.

In several European countries fundamental social reforms have been carried out such as liquidation of the feudal land owning system which has outlived itself, the distributing of land to small holder peasants thus depriving of its strength the reactionary fascist forces and stimulating the rise of

democratic and socialist movements in these countries.

Some countries have now on their agenda such important economic reforms as nationalization of heavy industry, an eight-hour working day and others which brings in new spirit and confidence to the growing ranks of the democratic movement in Europe and beyond the confines of Europe.

Some organs of the reactionary press make attempts to attribute these daring democratic reforms mainly to the increased influence of the Soviet Union. The lack of foundation of such arguments is obvious. Everyone knows that problems of such nature were successfully solved in the foremost countries of Europe even earlier. This does not mean that the forces of fascism are completely liquidated and that one has no longer to count with them.

We have all read the Crimea declaration of the three powers regarding liberated Europe, in which it was stated "the establishment of order in Europe and the reconstruction of the national economic life must be achieved in such a way which would allow liberated peoples to destroy the last vestiges of Nazism and Fascism and to create democratic institutions according to their own choice."

A great deal remains to be done in order to achieve correct fulfillment of the declaration. However, there is no doubt that in spite of all the negative consequences of the war with Fascism which ended in victory, it has in many respects helped to clear the political air of Europe, and has opened new ways to resurrection and development of anti-fascist forces as never before in the past.

Such a situation beyond doubt corresponds to the interest of peace-loving states and it is to be hoped that among the peoples of Europe the consciousness for the necessity to wipe out the last traces of Nazism and Fascism will be strengthened. The Soviet Union was always true to a policy of consolidating normal relations between all peace loving nations.

During the war years the Soviet Union established friendly relations with Great Britain and the United States, with France and China, with Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia and with almost all these countries has now long term agreements of alliance and mutual help against any possible new aggression on the part of those states which were the main aggressors in the world war. On our part, everything is being done to normalize and establish good relations also with other countries which have done away with the policy of enmity and mistrust of the Soviet Union. To this end we are also working to extend trade and economic relations of our country with an ever widening circle of foreign countries.

Cultural ties are also being strengthened. The strength of the Anglo-Soviet-American anti-Hitler coalition which came into being during the war is now undergoing a test. Will this coalition be just as strong and capable of arriving at common decisions in the new conditions when new problems of the postwar period are forever coming to light?

The failure of the London conference of five foreign ministers was certain warning as far as this is concerned. But also during the war there arose difficulties within the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition. However, even if not at once, the coalition of these three powers was able to find the right solution of the current problem in the interests of the whole anti-Hitlerite coalition of great and small powers, taking into account the also further strengthening of cooperation of the great democratic powers.

A new international organization has been created in this year, that of the United Nations. It was the creation of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition which thus has taken upon itself the main responsibility for the result of its further work. It is clear to us that the United Na-

tions organization must not be similar to the League of Nations, which proved itself totally incapable in counteracting aggression and to organize forces of resistance to aggression.

The new organization must become neither the tool of any one of the great powers since the claim to be the leading party by any one of the powers in world affairs is as unfounded as a claim to world domination. Only the common efforts of all powers who bore on their shoulder the brunt of war and have ensured victory of democratic countries over Fascism, only such cooperation can assist to the success of the work of a new international organization for the creation of a lasting peace.

For these good wishes are not sufficient. The ability of such cooperation in the interest of freedom-loving nations must be proven. The Soviet Union was and will be a reliable factor in the defense of peace and security of nations and is willing to prove it both in words and deeds.

The war with Germany was the test for all forces of the Soviet state. The Soviet Union has with honor passed this test. Again and again were proven words of the great immortal Lenin, "Never will a people be conquered in which workers and peasants have felt and seen that they are fighting for their Soviet power, that they are fighting for victory which for them and their children means the possibility of making use of all blessings of culture and all products of man's work."

The Red Army has come out of the war with the glory of the victor. It has increased in size and become stronger in its Soviet fighting spirit. From its ranks are now returning to peaceful work at home millions of people who come back to collective farms, factories and plants of our country and who have started their new tasks of Socialist reconstruction. The Soviet people is rallying round its party as never before and in organized ranks goes forward under leadership of the Lenin-Stalin party. This is our fortune that in the hard years of the war the Red Army and the Soviet people followed in the steps of the wise and experienced leader of the Soviet Union, the great Stalin.

In the history of the world the glorious victory of our armies will enter into the pages of the history of our country and the pages of the world. Under the leadership of Stalin, great leader and organizer, we have now entered a period of peaceful reconstruction, of a real, flourishing period of Socialist society, to justify the best hopes of our friends all over the world.

Everyone knows how strong has grown the international authority of the Soviet Union. This has become possible thanks to the military, economic and political successes of our country. One year ago Comrade Stalin expressed it in the words, "Just as the Red Army in the long and heavy fighting obtained one victory after another over fascist troops, workers of the Soviet rear in their single combat against Hitlerite Germany and her satellites have won an economic victory over the enemy."

Comrade Stalin also said that "during the war the Hitlerites suffered not only military but also moral and political defeat." The war has shown everyone how our country has grown and waxes strong in the military and economic spheres. The war has also shown how the Soviet Union has grown strong in the moral and political sphere. We have lived through exceptional economic difficulties in the first years of the war, but in spite of this our country proved itself able to provide everything necessary for our heroic Army including first class equipment which was superior in quality to the weapons of our foe.

In spite of the privations inevitable in the years of the war, the Soviet people worked without laying down their tools, and we must give

credit to our workers in the rear, especially to Soviet women and to Soviet youth boundlessly devoted to our country.

Thanks to this we succeeded in maintaining a standard of living of our people in the difficult time of war. Millions of sons of the working class were mobilized and fought at the front. But the factories and plants continued to work, new cadres were formed, especially of women and young people. During the war years, not a few new factories and workshops were built, including electric power stations, mines and rail lines, especially in the eastern areas of our country.

Socialist competition and its new forms—raising of production of labor—were invariably the preoccupation of the leaders of labor and the whole working class. Trade unions and other workers' organizations carried out intense organizing and educational work among the working classes. Workmen and women toiled harder than in pre-war years. As a result of this, difficulties were overcome.

Peasants showed during the war their political consciousness and consciousness of the collective organization of agriculture. Peasant men and women have understood well the significance of socialist competition, and have done a great deal to make good the enormous loss inflicted on agriculture by the temporary occupation by the Germans of part of Soviet territory.

All this gave us a chance to live through the war years with safe reserves of grain and to guarantee to agriculture the raw material indispensable to it. To solve all these problems was not easy, especially if we remember that the ranks of our Red Army consisted mostly of collective farm workers.

We solved the problems of the Soviet front and rear also because in the war years the Soviet intelligentsia also fulfilled its duty to its country. The war has clearly shown what the intelligentsia has become in the years of Soviet power. There is no longer any talk of "old" and "new" intelligentsia.

This problem is connected with life itself. In the overwhelming majority the intelligentsia fulfills honestly and successfully its high duty in the organization of economics, in education of new socialist personnel, in preservation of health, and the raising of the cultural level of the population. We can say with great satisfaction that the Soviet intelligentsia is worthy of its people and is faithfully serving its country.

The friendship of nations of the Soviet Union has strengthened during the years of war. Our multinational state with its various languages, customs, cultures and history has become even more welded together, and its various peoples have come closer than ever to one another. No other multi-national state could have stood the ordeal through which we have passed during the war.

Only our state, in which there is no place for exploitation of man by man, where there are no conflicting class interests, but where workers, peasants and intelligentsia are equal citizens and direct local affairs as well as state affairs, I repeat, only such a state—and certainly not the old nobility of Czarist Russia—could have resisted the invasion of the Germans, and the hardships of 1941 and 1942 to crush with its own powers the foolhardy enemy, to cast him out beyond the borders of the motherland and in addition to render mighty help to the liberation of other peoples from foreign enslavement.

In our country there are now no oppressed or disfranchised peoples, which not long ago in the days of the Czarist regime were on the level of colonies or semi-colonies. In the Soviet state all peoples have their recognized rights of independence and free national development. All peoples are educated in a spirit of

friendship and respect for each other as well as in the spirit of recognition of rewards to each of the peoples corresponding to its efforts in development of its national culture and further culture with the aim of raising the level of the Soviet state.

In the activity of our innumerable trade unions, industrial, sport and other workers' organizations, formation of collective farms, uniting of many million Soviet peasants over the wide territory of the Soviet Union, in the constant growth of Socialist competition, in works and factories, in the collective farms and state farms, mines and railways, in all of this there is visible the flourishing of genuine popular democracy which was unknown to us in the old times and which cannot exist in any other state divided into classes of oppressors and oppressed; a state which has long ago been done away with in our country.

In the fast growth of the cultural life in our country and in the fact that now the intelligentsia as the most forward and cultured section has fused with the people and has thus raised the moral political unity of Soviet society to an even higher level, in all this it is impossible not to see Soviet democracy attaining new heights, and this fills us with new hopes and certainty in our future.

In the fact that there is a visible raising of the national culture in the whole people, in the active care for education of the national talents, in the growing friendship and fraternal help among the peoples of equal rights, above all a state which did not exist in the old Russia and which does not yet exist in other countries, neither in republics nor in monarchies; in all this we see the all-conquering might of the Soviet democracy and its great importance in the truly progressive development of the people.

The great mobilizing force of Soviet democracy and Soviet patriotism which inspires for valorous deeds has been particularly marked during the war. The Soviet peoples are fortunate that thanks to the October Revolution which prevented our country from being reduced to the status of a second class power, forces of people which were shackled by a regime of nobles, bourgeoisie and landowners were freed, forces of

(Continued on Page 5)

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Molotov Address on 28th Soviet Anniversary

(Continued from Page 4)

people which received earlier unheard-of opportunities for development based on the power of the Soviets. That is why in our victory over Fascism, we also see a great victory of the Soviet democracy.

In the course of the war the Soviet peoples had to go far beyond the limits of their country. The stubborn resistance of Fascism compelled our forces to enter the boundaries of a number of foreign countries, to learn from close contact their way of life, and reach in the west such capitals as Vienna, Budapest and Berlin. In all these countries, including those who yesterday were ranged on the side of Fascism, the Soviet people found a common language among men of the working classes and democratic circles. It could not of course be expected from the Soviet people that they should regard as their friends the enemies of yesterday from the Fascist camp, or from the top cream of society who were followers of Fascism.

Of course the acquaintance with the way of life of other peoples will bring our people certain advantages and will widen their horizon. It is however interesting that the Soviet people return home with an even warmer feeling of devotion to their motherland and to the Soviet government. The Soviet is strong in its proximity to the people. In contrast to the parliamentary democracies, Soviet democracy is truly of a popular character.

The Soviet state is a state of a new type and takes upon it a task which is beyond the compass of a state of the old type. Thus into the duties of the Soviet state enters the task of political education of the people to the spirit of guarding peace in the whole world. In the spirit of the establishment of friendship and cooperation between peoples, which not only does not eliminate but on the contrary proposes a further necessity of laying bare any attempts of new aggression and resurrection of Fascism, which must not be forgotten in postwar years.

According to the Soviet Constitution, to preach hatred between races and nations such as anti-Semitism is a crime, as also praise of murders, robberies and assault on man is banned from our press. Such restrictions are just as natural in the conditions of Soviet democracy as the other is natural in some of the countries where freedom of speech and press is still understood in such a way that mercenary servants of fascism have no need even to put on a mask to indulge in limitless propaganda of fascist aggression. This despite the fact that peoples in all parts of the world have already paid a colossal price in blood and privation for the aggression and fascism which they allowed to be unleashed.

It is within the scope of every country to take upon itself the political education of its people, but when a Fascist state embarked on this nothing was left of spiritual life, culture and rights of the people. Advantages of Soviet democracy have been proved by the Soviet Union particularly forcefully during the war years. The Soviet Union passed through the fire of trials of war and has grown even stronger as a true peoples' state. As is known, particular responsibility in the matter of the political education of the people lies on the shoulders of the Bolshevik party, and for successes in this field we are indebted first and foremost to our great party.

That is why the Soviet people put deep meaning into the words about the leader of the Bolshevik party, saying with gratitude and deep love, "Our teacher, our father, our leader, comrade Stalin."

We approach new elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. New general elections will take place after all the trials of the Soviet

state in the great patriotic war. Our people will go to the polling booths with the enormous political experience they have gained in these years, having thought much over the fate of their country and events in Europe and throughout the whole world.

The Bolshevik party together with the great mass of partyless Soviet population is making ready for these elections, seeing in them the most important manifestation of Soviet democracy and yet another mighty way of linking our nation and of further consolidation of the Soviet state.

Our country has gone over to peace construction. New great tasks face the whole population. We shall of course give necessary attention also to the new territories which have entered the Soviet Union. As is known, the invading enemy impeded us from giving due attention to the Western Ukraine and to Western White Russia which before the war had only for a short time formed part of the Soviet Union.

Now, according to agreement with Poland, the new Soviet-Polish frontier has been established. As result of this all territories inhabited by White Russians have been finally united. . . . As a result of our agreement with Czechoslovakia, Transcarpathian Ukraine has at last be-

come part of our state. Now the Soviet Ukraine fully comprises all the Ukrainian territories of which our Ukrainian brothers have dreamed for so long.

According to agreement with Romania, Soviet Moldavia has also in its entirety united territories inhabited by Moldavians, opening wide possibilities for further national development. The western frontier of our country has been moved to allow for incorporation into the Soviet Union the area of Koenigsberg, which gives us a good ice-free port in the Baltic. In the Baltic area, Soviet Latvia, Soviet Lithuania and Soviet Estonia have been established. Such are the outlines of our western frontiers which are significant from the point of view of safeguarding the security of the Soviet state.

In the northwest we have established our frontier with Finland according to the Soviet-Finnish peace treaty of 1940. Apart from that in the north the Soviet Union has had returned to it the territory of the Petsamo area.

In the Far East finally the Soviet Union has received the southern part of Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands which have great importance for the security of the Soviet Union in the East. It remains to

reestablish the rights of our state over railroads of Manchuria and also to reestablish our rights in the area of Port Arthur and Dairen in the southern part of Manchuria. To all these areas as well as to the area of our naval base in Port [name indistinct over radio] in Finland we must give due attention. In the case of the new Soviet territories these will require special attention on the part of the Soviet Government.

We must decide as quickly as possible problems that cannot be delayed regarding Soviet territories which were temporarily under occupation of enemy armies. The Germans left behind them many devastated towns and thousands of looted villages. Immediately after expulsion of the invaders there began everywhere the work of reconstruction. But so far only a smaller part of the work has been done.

Efforts of the entire Soviet people and of all Soviet Republics must be directed to helping in the speedy and complete rebuilding of economic and cultural life in these areas. Our urgent task is building of factories, of collective farms, motor tractor stations and state farms, of schools and hospitals and housing in order to give each town and vil-

lage dweller of these regions again a home for himself and his family.

It is also essential that the care of those who fought and who are now returning home from the army, and also the care of the disabled, orphans and bereaved families of Red Army men should be among the most important tasks of the Soviets and the trade unions, and Communist youth organizations, as well as collective farms and their organizations. We must do all in order to solve successfully this difficult question and to heal the wounds of war as soon as possible.

The remainder of Molotov's speech which had not yet been transmitted in time for this edition will appear in later editions.

To Honor Soviet Holiday in Akron

AKRON, O., Nov. 6.—This city will salute the Red Army on the 28th anniversary celebration of the Soviet Union, Friday, Nov. 16, at South High School, Thornton and Coburn Sts.

The program begins at 7:30 p.m. with James Keller as the main speaker. Following the speakers, a full length Soviet war movie, "No Greater Love," will be shown.



All in favor raise right hands . . . with wallets

Naturally we want our boys home. The sooner the better.

But how much are we willing to do about it?

Are we willing to pay for bringing them back? If we are, we'll buy extra Bonds in the Victory Loan.

And after these fellows get home—these men who have fought and won the toughest war America has ever known—what then?

We want to take care of the injured ones, of course. We want to see that the young fellows who went off

to fight get a chance to finish their education. We want to see that there are jobs—plenty of decent jobs—for the men who've been doing the world's meanest job at army pay.

How much are we willing to do about that?

If we're really serious about wanting to see that our men get what they

have so richly earned, we'll buy extra Bonds in the Victory Loan.

Now's the time. Let's have a show of hands—with wallets—to prove how much we really want to hear that old familiar step and that familiar voice yelling "It's me!" Let's prove, with pocketbooks, that we can do our job as well as they did theirs.

**THEY FINISHED THEIR JOB—
LET'S FINISH OURS!**



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Americans and the Soviet Union

THE deepest desire of the American people as they greet the Soviet Union's 28th birthday can be summed up in a single word—world peace. That era of long-enduring peace for which our nation yearns has now been made possible, and it can be kept certain by the cooperation of these two great peoples—the United States and the USSR.

Surely, as the current celebrations in the USSR demonstrate, the Soviet peoples want peace no less than we do. And they are determined to have it by pursuing the common platform which we all reached in the course of the war—the utter destruction of fascism in Europe and Asia, the release and growth of the new democratic forces on both continents.

Who stands in the way? Who wants to depart from the common program of the United Nations? It is primarily the warmongers and warmakers, the atomic diplomats, the representatives of the big American corporations in Congress, in the press, in all phases of American life.

They are the ones—a small, evil handful—who are trying so systematically and so devilishly to undermine Soviet-American friendship, and already talk of war.

These are the real enemies of the peace, and we Americans must mark them well. To rout these forces here at home can be our modest and historic contribution on the worldwide celebrations of the 28th birthday of the world's first socialist state.

Murray Is Right!

PHILIP MURRAY, CIO president, showed real labor leadership at the opening session of the labor-management conference when he demanded that the problems of wages and job security be placed on the agenda.

Workers, irrespective of affiliation, and the people in general will agree with Murray that the real cause of strikes is not in the bargaining procedure. Everybody knows that workers take no pleasure in strikes. They walk out only when employers ignore even modest wage demands. After the President and employer spokesmen had many words to say about the need of good-will between labor and management, Murray set forth the simple proposition that all agree upon no cut in the worker's wage take-home. That, he stressed, would eliminate the chief immediate cause of strikes.

This is the issue. Labor should keep its eye on the ball and not be diverted to secondary or false issues.

John L. Lewis raised the demand that employers first show that their agreement would be binding upon industry. In justice, he might have pointed out that the AFL's representatives, too, are powerless to bind their autonomous and independent unions to agreements.

It is true, nevertheless, that the employers represented should at least set an example by binding their own companies to decisions. But above all, the question is to what do we want them bound?

Murray's demand isn't far-fetched when even the Gallup poll shows that two-thirds of the country favors wage raises of 15 or more percent. A poll of managements conducted by the trade magazine *Mill and Factory*, showed 85 percent favoring raises of 10 or more percent, and 20 percent favoring raises of 15 to 30 percent.

It was not surprising, however, to hear Eric Johnston of the Chamber of Commerce, and Ira Mosher of the National Association of Manufacturers, oppose Murray's demand. But AFL members everywhere will be enraged to hear that their spokesman, William Green, lined up with the leaders of big business against Murray's proposal.

Judging by his speech, President Truman is evidently also for exclusion of wages from the agenda. He encouraged the employers and the reactionaries in Congress by waving the club of pending anti-labor bills in Congress if an anti-strike machinery isn't worked out.

Only Secretary of Commerce Wallace, of the government's spokesmen, supported the Murray position.

The preliminaries at the labor-management conference revealed to anyone who wants to see that the employers want out of it a machinery to handcuff labor. This is why their marionettes in Congress raised a new chorus of anti-labor cries as the delegates were gathering.

AFL and CIO locals everywhere ought to be awake to the forces at play at Washington. They should make their influence felt by wires to Green protesting his disgraceful alliance with the representatives of big business, and to Mr. Truman, protesting his encouragement to the sponsors of anti-labor legislation.

The President should be reminded that the victory we reap today is primarily due to labor's contribution on the production and firing lines. Labor was promised that standard will not decline, and is determined on that.

DRINK 'ER DOWN



Between the Lines

Memo to Mr. Bernard Baruch

by Joseph Starobin

BERNARD BARUCH has the reputation of a disinterested adviser to American capitalism, an elder statesman, the confidante of Presidents, the man who is presumably above the immediate profit instincts and narrow vision of the market place.

That's why his letter to Rep. Albert Gore, of Tennessee is worth some attention, for it shows that the vaunted sages of capitalism are proving how little confidence the working people of this country can place in them. Even more, how dangerous their advice has become to the average American—the man who is called up to do the working and the dying for the system as it is.

Mr. Baruch is afraid that this country isn't producing enough to satisfy the demand which our own people and the peoples of the world are making upon it. If we loan money abroad, he says, the money will be used largely for American goods, and for that we need a "miracle of production," and we need it in a "hurry, hurry, hurry."

Why Not Talk to Business, Baruch? Very well, but why doesn't Mr. Baruch address himself to the owners of our big industries? They are the bottleneck, hamstringing American production. They are the ones who are trying to unsell the proposition of full employment, as though this was just a slogan to rally men and women during the war, and must now be put in the closet.

The workingmen of this country want to work. They want to produce. They are the ones who are trying to maintain the American standard of living. It's the fat boys of General Motors and the United States Steel and thousands of smaller corporations who are trying to provoke strikes, and are perfectly prepared to halt production.

Mr. Baruch says nary a word on that, except to bewail the "race of selfishness," and he damns with equal fervor the obstruction of both "labor and management."

But who's being selfish—the corporations with 45 billions salted away in war profits, and tax rebates coming to them from the

government? or is it the workingman who has been thrown out of work, or who is now offered a job at living standards which countless government reports have condemned, and who hasn't even been granted a reasonable unemployment insurance law by the very Congressmen to whom Mr. Baruch addressed himself.

The Self-Acclaimed 'Heroes' of America

We hear such an awful lot, from the schoolroom onwards, that our big industrialists are doing the country a great favor by their very existence, that they are heroes who "risk" their capital for our good and welfare.

But where are these daring ventures today? They are all waiting for higher prices, guaranteed by the government, before they get off their high horses and give the workingman a job or the people the goods they need.

No wonder more and more Americans are coming to realize that this country could do quite well without benefit of the industrialists that take their pound of flesh at every point of the economy. Yes, Americans are perfectly capable of thinking about Socialism, Mr. Baruch. They are, and will be doing so in ever-increasing numbers. What have you to offer that is better?

Or take Mr. Baruch's observation that the United States should not make loans to any country which is nationalizing its economy. He enumerates England, Czechoslovakia, France... and of course, the Soviet Union. This is part of his suggestion for a "cooling-off" period, which he calls "taking a national inventory." Herbert Hoover back in September proposed the same thing as a five-year "wait-and-see" period.

Mr. Baruch is suggesting quite plainly that the United States exploit the need in which other peoples find themselves in order to impose American "free enterprise" upon them.

In other words, this same "competitive capitalism" which brought 30 years of wars and crisis upon the peoples of Europe, we Americans should now try to re-impose upon them.

It's a very ambitious project, Mr. Baruch, and no wonder you need atomic bombs and universal military training if you are thinking in terms of spreading the almighty virtues of this supposedly "American system" on peoples that are leaving us way behind and are going forward to command their own destinies.

Your Way Has Been Disproved in USSR

Your so-called competitive capitalism in France brought a people under Hitler's heel for four years. Your so-called competitive enterprise was repudiated by the British people, and the Czechs and practically everywhere else in Europe.

As for the Soviet Union, it has proven to all mankind that there is quite a different and more effective way of organizing economic life. What is more, it gives liberty and education and incentive to the masses, something we are fast losing over here.

So we find, upon analysis, that Mr. Baruch really doesn't offer very much. He neither points a finger at the men who are holding production back, nor does he have a program for feasible economic cooperation with our allies.

If our capitalists think this constitutes advice worth listening to, that is their business. It doesn't ring any bells with the average American.

Worth Repeating

MISUNDERSTANDINGS between the people of this country and the Soviet Union have been caused by misinformation as well as a lack of information, says Thomas Drife in the *Michigan CIO News* of Oct. 19. A strained attitude between Russia and the rest of the countries is easy to understand, he says, and goes on to state that:

To the governing classes, Stalin has always been the enemy, not Hitler. Hitler never did anything more than rob, starve, terrify, enslave, torture and kill millions of men, women and children; the capitalist leaders could overlook all that. But Stalin abolished profits, a crime the capitalists could never forget. . . . The Russians know perfectly well how we feel about them . . . that after World War I British, French and American forces invaded their country; that during Hitler's reign British and American leaders would have liked nothing better than war to the death between Germany and Russia; that even now we may be trying to build up a strong Germany as a buffer against Russia.

Change the World

A YOUNG Irish lad who has just returned to New York after three years overseas was a pilot-fighter in the air corps. He shot down many Nazi planes and won a flock of medals and promotions. Young Jack O'H. comes back to his family and friends in the lower Bronx with no less a rank than that of Major. The Major is now turning a ripe 22. When he left to fight the Coughlinites of Germany he was a 19-year-old shipping clerk in an electrical parts factory. He had been working for two years when the war came—was a high school graduate just commencing to take his place in the grown-up world of work, struggle and maturity.



Problem: where does he go from here? Is he not a different youth than the one who went away? Can he take up life as a shipping clerk and feel no pang of regret?

HE has gone through experiences such as the average New York shipping clerk could not meet in 500 years of ordinary living.

He has commanded men, figured out their psychology and differences. He has been responsible for a squadron of planes costing

by Mike Gold

almost a million dollars and, more precious, the lives of the crews running them.

He has been keyed up to daily danger. He has developed an integration of body and mind finer than any athletic champion's. He has grown familiar with the round spinning globe, all geography, all space and time.

Even financially, he has been living like a champ. For a youngster in industry there is almost no possibility of getting a major's pay. You have to be born into some big-shot family that owns a big business where you can "work your way up from the bottom" and become a vice-president at 22.

Young John's father is a fine, honest, hard-working bus driver on the Fifth Ave. line. And young John can dream all he wants to about something better than a shipping clerk's unromantic and unremunerative post, but that is about all New York had waiting for the hero on his return from the battle.

All of which is nothing new in the military history of the United States or of any other capitalist land. War, for all its horror and misery, opens a door into an adventurous and free world for many people who are nothing but dull, forgotten cogs in the industrial machinery.

ISN'T it wildly preposterous that the mud, sweat, tears and filth of war should seem

War Hero and Shipping Clerk

glamorous by contrast with the routines of wage slavery?

I remember a group of American Legion men with whom I used to drink beer at a Staten Island German beer-hall in whose backroom their post held its weekly meetings.

They were gray-haired, pot-bellied men with families; but in their minds they were still fighting at the Argonne and the Meuse. The first World War had been the highest moment in their lives, the most sensitive and worth-while time. After that peak, everything went down-hill. The petty and sordid routine of commercialism was a bitter anticlimax, and it was no wonder to me that every week, as the good brown beer entered their veins, the veterans fell back into the gossip, the excitement, the remembered heroism of the days of 1917.

Many of the returning soldiers of the present war may pass through the same transition. Let us hope not. Let us hope that we can achieve a new idealism in peacetime, a social consciousness and heroism that will serve as that "moral equivalent of war" which the philosopher William James visualized.

To be a shipping clerk is not an ignoble thing, nor a fall from dignity and power for the young Major. If he could grasp that any labor is more dignified and human than killing, and that it takes as much heroism to fight in a minority for a better social order as it does to serve in any military force.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

First Hand Report On Yugoslavia

Manhattan, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Now that the war is over, our country tries to forget the sufferings of war. Luckily, we are able to forget; our homes were not bombed, our villages were not burned, our crops were not ruined. We have enough to eat and to wear, and most of us have roofs over our heads.

This is not the case in the Europe that was occupied by the Germans. It is certainly not the case in Yugoslavia. The story of that country's magnificent resistance to fascism has already been told, and our people have responded generously. We, the undersigned, saw that resistance first hand. We saw American fliers rescued by Yugoslav Partisans, who gave their own lives in the process. We saw these Partisans fight against overwhelming odds, not only for themselves but for us.

Now, they need help. They face a bitter winter and they have no clothes. They do not beg for anything. But they need clothing desperately.

We can help them. We can give what spare clothing we have to the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, 235 East 11th St. This is not a political matter. It is a matter of humanity and simple gratitude on our part for what these people have done. We should be grateful that we are in a position to help them, because nothing that we do now for them can repay even half of what they have already done for us.

WALTER BERNSTEIN
LOUIS HUOT
RICHARD WITKIN
JAMES A. DOLAN JR.
E. H. DRAPKIN

Ed. Note:—This appeal to readers of the Daily Worker is of special interest because the writers are personally acquainted with the desperate need in Yugoslavia. Walter Bernstein, former Army sergeant and Yank correspondent was the first Allied newspaperman to interview Marshal Tito. Col. Louis Huot described his work in Yugoslavia in his book "Guns for Tito." Former Captain Richard Witkin, Lt. Eli Drapkin and Sgt. J. A. Dolan, Jr., all of the 15th USAF, were rescued by partisans after forced landings in Yugoslavia.

Urges Return of GI's From China

Brooklyn

Editor, Daily Worker:

After President Truman's speech on Tuesday night, I sent a telegram urging the immediate removal of all our armed forces from China and that we should use our ships to bring war-weary veterans home, instead of aiding civil strife in China.

May I suggest that all friends and relatives of servicemen and women in the Pacific theatre, as well as all people interested in seeing a democratic government in China, write and wire to your Senators and Representatives demanding removal of our forces from China. There are plenty of ships out there, but they are being put to no good use now. Pressure by the people may do the trick.

LUCY NORTH.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Let's Face It

AS I write this, the election results are not yet known. Irrespective of these results, however, it is important that we look back over the campaign, the most complicated in many a year, and see what our objectives were.

In its preliminary stages the campaign was actually started before V-E Day. It was fully under way, with all candidates and party line-ups finally determined, when the war in the Far East ended.

Hence it was conducted under profoundly varying conditions during a period when class and political line-ups not only nationally but internationally were undergoing drastic changes. These drastic changes inevitably affected political line-ups in New York City in the midst of the campaign.



Locally, the reflection of these world and national changes took place primarily in the coalition originally organized behind O'Dwyer. That coalition was intended to bring together in the municipal field the same groups that had fought Dewey and carried the state for FDR in 1944, including the Democrats, LaGuardia and independents, some Willkie Republicans and labor.

THERE were two major developments within that coalition in the course of the campaign. One was the "come-back" of the Farley-Flynn reactionary elements within the Democratic Party who had been defeated in

by Max Gordon

their attempt to block O'Dwyer's nomination and prevent the organization of the coalition with labor.

The second was Mayor LaGuardia's decision to break away and organize his independent ticket, headed by Newbold Morris. The Mayor had originally backed O'Dwyer, actively aiding him in his fight for the Democratic nomination.

The shift in a reactionary direction of the Truman Administration, which is the leadership of the Democratic Party nationally, aided Farley and Flynn in their "come-back," which represents one of the major moves by political agents of big business reaction to take over the Democratic Party completely. Since the Republican Party is already under this reactionary control, success would once again present the American people with a tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee, as far as the two major parties are concerned.

I do not mean to imply that big business reaction has been fully successful in taking over the Democratic Party already. Obviously, there are powerful sections of that party that are still fighting for a proper peace policy and progress at home, both in and out of Congress.

Nor do I think it is fully determined that the Farley-Flynn crowd has finally taken over O'Dwyer though he made numerous concessions to them in the course of the campaign. If labor and other progressive elements show sufficient independent political strength, initiative and unity, both in the election results and after, he may still remain lined up with the progressive elements in the Democratic Party.

One New York Election in Retrospect

MAYOR LA GUARDIA'S decision to break away from the O'Dwyer coalition undoubtedly made it easier for Farley and Flynn to become leading figures in the O'Dwyer campaign. It weakened the strength of the progressive, labor forces in the O'Dwyer coalition.

There is some question regarding the Mayor's motives in breaking away at a time when a major realignment of parties in the election was no longer possible. He may have mistrusted the Truman Administration and felt he had to maintain his independent position politically. Or he may have had personal, opportunistic considerations in view. In any case, his disruption of labor-progressive unity did not help in the fight against reactionary Democratic elements.

With the shift of major forces within the Democratic Party, including its national leadership, away from the principles laid down by Roosevelt, the responsibility for organizing, leading and moving the people into action on behalf of those principles falls more heavily upon labor. This is true locally, as well as nationally. It applies to municipal programs, as it does to national programs.

Hence as the mayoralty campaign developed, our emphasis shifted from the candidate and the specific coalition formed in this election to the necessity of registering to a maximum degree labor's political strength.

That strength will be registered both in the Communist vote and in the ALP vote. If we laid particular emphasis on the Communist vote, it is because that is the most advanced expression of labor's independent position and its unifying role.

Making the Grade

THE United Nations Educational Conference opened its sessions last Thursday with representatives from 42 countries gathered to establish an international educational and cultural organization. The project is one of long standing, having first been proposed some three years ago when a non-governmental International Education Assembly was set up. Since that time, unofficial gatherings had taken place both here and in Britain, but this is the first at which governments have been officially represented. One major exception remains, at least at this writing, and that is the Soviet Union, which so far has not accepted the invitation to take part.



The chief business before the delegates will be the development of a working charter, for which two drafts have already been submitted—one prepared by the Allied Ministers of Education, the other by the French Government, with the chief difference apparently being that the latter is more strongly oriented toward the maintenance and extension of the democratic tradition. The fundamental importance of the whole undertaking was stressed from the start by Leon Blum, who heads the

by Harold Collins

French delegation of 22—the second largest, incidentally. The American group numbers 33. "We all know," Blum observed, "that the free peoples must unite or perish. . . ." Prime Minister Attlee, in a speech to the delegates, also advised them that "In your hands rests here and now the opportunity of establishing a common front against the forces of prejudice, ignorance and misunderstanding."

HOW curiously such calls to "unite or perish" or for a "common front" sound in the mouths of a Blum or an Attlee today! Will the delegates, for example, have the opportunity during their deliberations to see the leadership of Mr. Blum's Socialist Party "unite" with the French Communists, now incontestably the strongest party in France, to defeat the still-continuing threat of reaction at home and abroad?

Will these same delegates be treated during the weeks ahead to the demonstration of how Mr. Attlee's government is able to find a "common front" against the resurgence of tyranny in Europe with the Soviet Union, or with the democratic movements of the liberated countries?

International Education And International Peace

OR will they, for that matter, derive a more heartening picture of world solidarity than they have so far from the American delegation, which under the leadership of the lyrical Mr. Archibald MacLeish has had no hesitation in telling the representatives of ravaged and devastated countries that so far as we are concerned the question of financial aid for the rehabilitation of their educational systems really cannot be discussed until the organization has been set up! One need not have read Mr. MacLeish's remarks to know in what a mist of "righteousness and justice" these callous observations were veiled; of such melanges of high sentiment and public muscle-flexing, Mr. Truman's Navy Day speech has already given us a memorable exhibit.

A United Nations Educational Organization will be a great step forward in history; but it can neither create, nor can it merely rest on, a world pattern of mutual understanding. It can, and it must, help it to come into being; and it must do so quickly and with real measures of action. Otherwise, its "success" will be even more chilling than the failure of its predecessor in London, the Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Friend of Hoover and Fascists Is Delegate to Labor-Industry Parley

By WALTER LOWENFELS

LANCASTER, Pa., Nov. 6.—One of Herbert Hoover's closest advisors, a man whose fascist connections were revealed in *Under Cover*, is attending the labor-management conference in Washington. He is H. W. Prentis, Jr., president of the Armstrong Cork Co. with national offices here. Except for a brief spell as president of the National Association of Manufacturers, Prentis had been better known to the select few than to the general public, until President Truman named him as a delegate to the Washington meeting.

With his benign, middle-aged countenance, and spectacles, Prentis still looks like the university official he once was. Behind the scenes he is generally considered the intellectual light of the most fascist-minded wing of big business.

Readers of *Under Cover* may recall the exposure, starting page 194, of John B. Snow, director of the League for Constitutional Government, who "did not object to being called a 'gentleman fascist.'" Prentis is described as "one of his warmest friends who maintained a personal interest in the League for Constitutional Government . . . and Snow's staunch purveyor of misinformation." This "misinformation" is listed. It ranges from anti-Semitic tracts to one of Prentis' main themes—that democracy is "Communist" and gives rise to "chaos and anarchy."

Prentis is notorious for his statement: "Hope for the future of our Republic does not lie in more and more democracy." He has denounced the direct election of Senators, the primary, the initiative, the referendum and recall, the income tax amendment to the constitution, etc. He maintains they are all bringing us closer to the "pitfalls of democracy."

TIE WITH HOOVER

Prentis' influence was noted in a recent and somewhat neglected speech delivered Oct. 13 by his close friend Herbert Hoover at Chambersburg, a few miles south of here. Hoover denounced as a "cult" and a "corruption" the deification of the common man. The "great engineer" had spent an unpublished week-end with his "uncommon" friend Prentis. They drove together to Wilson University where Hoover spoke about "the degeneration of our ideals during this war." Hoover also stated in his speech, "It is from the fumes of this cauldron (Russia) that we mostly get these ideas . . . that this is the century of the common man."

In a Philadelphia speech last October, Prentis defended the right to sell apples: "Even the suffering endured in periodic economic depressions is a relatively cheap price to pay for freedom."

This January he told the Union League Club: "The appearance of sharp class stratifications in recent years—such as youth groups, farm groups, labor groups, veteran groups,—is naturally a matter of deep concern to every true lover of American liberty." This gives a blueprint of Prentis' postwar plans for labor-management cooperation: to organize the big industrialists.

Mergers Delayed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (UP).—The joint chiefs of staff unanimously recommended on Oct. 24 that unification of the Army, Navy and Airforce be delayed until a board can study and report on technological developments in warfare, a Navy official announced tonight.

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and break the organizations of the farmers, youth, veterans, and labor. That, as is well-known, is a blueprint for fascism.

P. S. Here, at home, Prentis has just defied a regional War Labor Board decision to pay between \$300,000 and \$500,000 in back pay to his 7,000 CIO auto workers at Armstrong Cork, and to

institute a check-off and maintenance of membership provision. Workers are voting 44 to 1 for a strike ballot under the Smith-Connally act. They have been unable to get a contract signed after 13 months of negotiations.

UAW Pickets Willow Run To Defend Seniority Pact

By HARRY FAINARU

DETROIT, Nov. 6.—The Willow Run plant, now under the Kaiser-Fraser (Graham-Paige) Corp. ownership, was today encircled by a large picket line covering the 22 gates. The pickets are demanding maintenance of seniority rights and union recognition.

The pickets are members of Graham-Paige Locals 142 and 114 of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, Detroit, and Ford Bomber Local 50, Ypsilanti.

The Graham-Paige Corp. had cancelled the contract with the UAW-CIO under the pretext that the union has violated the contract.

In reality, as R. J. Thomas, president of the UAW-CIO charged, it is the company that violated the contract signed on April 18, 1945, when it refused to preserve the status quo during transfer of operations from the Warren Ave. plant to Willow Run, and when it "specifically refused to continue in effect the seniority agreement" which is a vitally important part of the contract.

Thomas pointed out the company had made previous changes in the corporate structure of Graham-Paige without violating the seniority rights of the workers. This action by the company is seen as an attempt to do away with the union in the new plant.

The UAW head demanded that the company, as the "policy-directing segment of the Kaiser-Fraser Corp.," reinstate and continue the contract until the international union can negotiate a new contract with the Kaiser-Fraser Corp. covering the Willow Run plant.

SENIORITY LIST

Thomas pointed out that the seniority list of Graham-Paige includes 21 workers with more than 25 years seniority; 144 employees with 15 to 25 years seniority; 135 workers with 10 to 15 years seniority; 330 em-

ployees with five to 10 years seniority; and 2,500 employees with three to five years seniority.

Pickets will be on duty 24 hours a day, according to union spokesmen, and tents have been set up and committees established to feed the pickets. Local 144, which covers the plant protecting workers, and Local 142, which covers the other workers of the former Graham-Paige plant in Detroit, and Local 50, which covers the workers who had previously worked for Ford at the bomber Willow Run Plant are all demanding

seniority rights and union recognition.

The question as to which UAW local will have the jurisdiction over the Willow Run Plant will be determined by the UAW Executive Board, which is meeting in Washington.

The pickets allowed only Army personnel and representatives of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. to cross the picket lines. When Edward Riordan, personnel manager of Kaiser-Fraser, attempted to cross, he was turned back by the pickets.

Keep Ontario Ford Plant Shut

WINDSOR, Ont., Nov. 6 (UP).—

Striking CIO auto workers maintained a tight barricade of commandeered vehicles around the Ford Motor Company plant today.

Humphrey Mitchell, Dominion Minister of Labor, met this afternoon with union officials to determine methods of ending a strike of 10,000 CIO unionists in sympathy for the 10,000 striking Ford employees. He indicated a "definite proposal" had been framed.

Management was not represented either at a preliminary conference early today or in the afternoon session.

The barricade was set up and the sympathy strike was called because

250 provincial and Royal Canadian Mounted Police had arrived in Windsor on orders of Ontario province officials for use in getting maintenance workers into the strike bound plant.

Mexico Rally to Hail Soviet Holiday

Wireless to the Daily Worker

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 6.—Organizations representing the Mexican people are preparing a meeting on Nov. 12 celebrating the 28th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution. Speakers will include Foreign Relations Secretary Francisco Castillo Najera, Dionisio Encina for the Communist Party, Alberto Trueba Urbina for the Confederation of Mexican Workers, representatives of the National Peasant Federation, the Miners and other unions.

Rankin's Blast At Einstein Hit By Lincoln Vets

Polltaxer Rankin's attack on Prof. Albert Einstein was denounced yesterday by the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

The Mississippi Congressman had urged prosecution of Einstein because of the scientist's recent activities on behalf of Republican Spain.

"Despite the expressed condemnation of Franco Spain by President Truman, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Attlee, as stated in the Potsdam Declaration, Congressman Rankin, the undemocratically elected polltax Mississippian, insists on red-baiting the opponents of the fascist regime in Spain," stated the Lincoln Brigade's executive committee.

Rankin stated that Einstein and the American Committee for Spanish Freedom, which the scientist represents, want to plunge America into "another European war in order to further the spread of Communism" throughout the world," the Lincoln Brigade charged.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 50¢ per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday—Wednesday at 4 p.m.

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SATURDAY, NOV. 10th, 3 p.m. School of Jewish Studies Forum. Subject: "Palestine—Jewish Homeland or British Colony." Speakers: Rabbi David Sherman, American Jewish Conference, and Prof. Frederic Ewen, School of Jewish Studies. Discussion and questions. Get the Saturday 3:00 p.m. habit—weekly forums at the School of Jewish Studies, 13 Astor Place.

A.Y.D.'S PRE-TURKEY TROT. Wed. eve, Nov. 21st. City Center Casino, 139 W. 55th St. Josh White. Ralph Hayes and his 9-piece band. Adm. \$1.20, incl. tax. Tickets on sale at AYD, 150 Nassau St. and Workers Bookshop.

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Jury Asks Law To Bar Labor Racketeers

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 6 (UP).—Legislation to protect union members from "faithless union officials bent solely upon self-enrichment" was recommended today by the Westchester County Grand Jury.

The grand jury had indicted five officers and members of the executive committee of Local 60, International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union, of Yonkers, N. Y., in October, 1944. The indictments resulted in the conviction of James Bove, former vice-president of the international union.

In its recommendation to both New York state and national legislators, the grand jury asked introduction of legislation requiring:

1. All national and local unions to file copies of their constitutions and by-laws and amendments thereto.

2. All national and local unions to file annual financial statements, containing detailed information as to income and expenditures, particularly the salaries and expense accounts of officers, copies of such reports to be furnished all members in good standing in the unions involved.

3. All officers charged with the custody and disbursement of union funds to furnish indemnity bonds for the faithful discharges of their financial duties.

4. An annual audit of the books of accounts of all national and local unions, under the supervision of appropriate federal or state departments.

Navy Demobilization Passes Halfway Mark

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (UP).—Navy demobilization has passed the half-million mark, it was revealed tonight, as Congressional ire over military policy flared anew in the Senate with demands for suspension of the draft and for a civilian investigation of the court martial system.

Czech Cabinet Quits

PRAGUE, Nov. 6 (UP).—The Czechoslovak cabinet resigned today and was reformed immediately, with only two ministerial changes. Communists, with 90 out of 300 parliament seats, retain the key posts of Interior, Information and Education Ministries.

Bare Last Japanese Horrors in Manila

MANILA, Wednesday, Nov. 7 (UP).—Japanese troops, trapped inside the Intramuros in the final days of the battle of Manila, slaughtered more than 4,000 persons in a final frenzy of beheading, shooting, bayoneting and burning, witnesses testified yesterday at the trial of Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita.

1,000 More British Troops Reach Haifa

JERUSALEM, Nov. 6 (UP).—An additional 1,000 British troops, including Scots and Royal Artillerymen, arrived at Haifa today on the steamship Ascania, bringing the number of British troops in Palestine to about 50,000.

French Constituent Assembly Meets

PARIS, Nov. 6 (UP).—A new Constituent Assembly, first freely-elected parliament to meet in France in five years, held its first session in the historic, war-scarred Chamber of Deputies today and accepted the resignation of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's wartime provisional government. The entire assembly, some 580 delegates, applauded vigorously when 81-year-old Paul Cottolli, white-haired dean and temporary president of the assembly, praised De Gaulle's past services to France in his opening address.

But when Cottolli voiced hope that De Gaulle would head a future government as President, Communists and Socialists were silent. Applause came from right-wing parties and the Mouvement Republicain Populaire. It was the first sign that De Gaulle might not be elected by the assembly, or might be chosen by a very slim majority.

Drivers, Garagemen In Kearny Yard Strike

KEARNY, N. J., Nov. 6.—A strike of truck and bus drivers, tractor operators and garagemen at the Federal Shipyards began here today.

The strikers, members of Local 16, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO, acted after the Shipbuilding Commission of the National War Labor Board refused to grant an increased hourly wage rate.

Clemency Asked For Negro Captain

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—A petition for clemency has been filed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on behalf of Leroy A. Clay, formerly a captain in the 92nd Infantry division. Clay was convicted of disobedience of orders while overseas and was sentenced to dishonorable discharge and 50 years' confinement at hard labor. Later the sentence was reduced.

The NAACP pointed out that the record of the trial discloses a deliberate intent on the part of authorities of the 92nd Division to discredit Clay and ruin his military career by assigning him to duty for which he had no training or background; further, since this assignment was intended as a form of punishment, it was illegal and therefore could not be the basis of a trial by court-martial.

The NAACP attorneys are Thurgood Marshall and his assistant, Robert L. Carter. Counsel have requested permission to appear personally before the Clemency Board in Clay's behalf.

Back 65c Bill In Cumberland

CUMBERLAND, Md., Nov. 6.—A resolution urging passage of the Federal 65 cents wage minimum law was unanimously passed by the City Council here.

At a recent meeting with Mayor Thomas S. Post here, a petition was prepared and sent to an estimated 200 Allegheny county organizations for their approval. It was forwarded to Maryland's six representatives and two Senators.

Vet Conference On Bias Tonight

The Veteran's Committee Against Discrimination is holding an emergency conference against discrimination this evening (Wednesday), 6:30 p.m. at the Hotel Diplomat, 108 W. 43 St.

Marion P. Hargrove, ex-soldier and author of "See Here Private Hargrove," will address the conference.

Delegates from veteran, religious, community youth and trade union organizations will plan the campaign.

The committee has been picketing the New York Daily News in protest against the anti-Semitic statements of John O'Donnell.

Methodist Paper Rips Rankin Committee as Peril to Democracy

"The Dies Committee is back again," declared the independent Methodist weekly, Zions Herald, in a scathing blast directed against the House Committee on Un-American activities last week.

After asking "who's the committee out to knife this time?" author of the article Richard Morford answered the question he posed with: "The answer: everybody the Dies Committee sought to undermine—the Jew and the Negro, the labor union leader, the Communist and New Dealer, the foreign-born and

every friend of the Soviet Union.

"Given time enough," said Morford, "the only people that Rankin intends shall be left out are the America Firsters, the isolationists, the seditionists, labor's enemies, Jew and Negro haters, red-baiters and certainly Mr. Hearst and the rest of the Axis press crowd."

The Zions Herald writer said,

"There can be little doubt that the Hearst press enjoys an 'open door' into the inner sanctum of Mr. Rankin's committee."

Sharply criticized was the un-American committee's "pillorining of Communists." In outlining the committee's "fascist" strategy, the Zions Herald said the subpoena handed Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., was part of a three-way smear directed at the Communists, the Negroes and interference in local elections.

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LOWDOWN

Touching Lightly on
Thisa and Thata

By Nat Low

Notre Dame, still disbelieving the newsreels that showed Navy's Tony Minisi tackling Phil Colella short of the goal line, has now come up with another alibi.

This one contending to prove that Navy didn't play cricket in Saturday's game. Says an "Irish" spokesman, "We will be missing five or six men for the Army game this week. One of our boys has six teeth missing, another has a brain concussion, another has nine stitches in his head, a fourth has a badly bruised leg and so on."

Time was when Notre Dame's opponents got a worse kicking around than that. Far worse. Strange, though, that Notre Dame should come up with such a story, as if they have been paragons of piskin virtue all these years.

A year or two from now when Notre Dame has a stronger team and is dishing out the punishment instead of taking it, you will hear mighty few stories of stitches, lost teeth, etc., and so forth emanating from South Bend.

Sports headline from one of yesterday's afternoon papers: "Janiro-Greco Fight a Sellout."

And we thought boxing had been cleaned up a long time ago!

If you will bear with us the Lowdown is ready to give you the best three-team parlay in football for this week. Here goes:

Columbia to beat favored Penn; Michigan to upset undefeated Navy; and Army to wallop Notre Dame by four touchdowns.

But please, pay your union dues before you bet.

The Soviet "Dynamo" soccer team, kingpin club of the country, had its first scrimmage in London yesterday in preparation for its exhibition games with crack British teams, and the first reports have it that the Soviet boys really can kick that ball around.

The team will be in England for more than a month and after that will tour the Balkans, playing the best clubs of Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Romania.

We hope this is but the beginning of an international exchange of teams and athletes which will include the United States and other American countries in time. While soccer is not too widely played in our country, there is no reason why we couldn't exchange track teams, swimmers and basketball teams with the Soviets.

Rocky Graziano is being groomed by Mike Jacobs for a shot at the middleweight title held by Tony Zale, recently discharged from the Navy after more than three years of service. Which is a good thing—I mean about Graziano finally fighting middleweights instead of welters. Rocky really has no business being in there against the 144-pounders for he hasn't been able to make the weight for the past six months.

Not that he figures to be any less a puncher against most of the heavier boys, but at least he will have to come into action with a gentleman named Jake LaMotta and that, when it does take place, will bring Rocky back to the field.

The Adventures of Richard

Out-pitching the Pitchman

By Mike Singer

A man came around the other day selling little trinkets in a flat suitcase. He had glass beads and bird-like pins and fat round stones which he claimed came "straight from Afghanistan."

The kids gathered round, interested but non-buying. "Well, kids," the man wheezed, "what's it gonna be, what's it gonna be, huh. How's about this here precious pheasant on a boyotiful gold pin for yer mommy, huh?"

Menash looked at the pin. "Gold?"

"Solid as yer head, kid, solid gold, ha-ha."

"You think you're gonna sell stuff around here with cracks like that, mister?" Flekel asked.

"Just jokin', kids, so what's it gonna be, kids, huh. Some'n fer yer mommy, huh, some'n fer yer sister, say kids yer wastin' my time."

No-Nose finally managed to get in some words. "Mister," he said, "you got more junk in that box than I got in my closet. We ain't suckers."

"Yer impugning on my reputation, son," the man snarled back, "got stuff here straight from Czechoslovakia, straight from Egypt, straight..."

"...from hunger," No-Nose interjected.

The man snapped his case shut. "No business with you, can see that. Yer missin' some boyotiful stuff, kids and just a dime, ten cents."

The kids scoffed. "A gold pin for a dime?" Menash sneered, "aintcha gypin' yourself, mister?"

"Yeh, you better look out," Richard added, "you can be arrested for starting a black market."

"Say, what're givin' me," the man asked in a trembly manner, "bunch of Communists or what?"

"You're a faker," No-Nose shouted, "you ain't got no gold in that box. And that Czechoslovakia stuff comes straight from Canarsie, ya crook."

The man hurried down the street, his feet hardly touching the sidewalk. He looked neither right nor left.

Menash shouted after him. "And stay off the block, ya junk thiet."

Offer 4½ Million Yards of Nylon

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (UP).—

The War Department today released more than 4,500,000 yards of nylon cloth to the Commerce Department for sale as surplus property. The nylon cannot be used for women's hose, but would be ideal for dresses.

The War Department also announced that \$2,000,000 worth of barges and other small vessels had been turned over to the War Shipping Administration for sale.

THE ROUNDUP

By PHIL GORDON

Ed Head, the big Dodger right-hander who has been in the Army for two years, received his discharge yesterday and will report to Daytona Beach for spring training, the Dodgers revealed yesterday. The club has announced that Luis Olmo had had his tonsils and adenoids removed.

Veteran hockey men around the circuit who have seen the new Rangers play say they are vastly improved over the past few seasons. Said Carson Cooper, Detroit ice scout, "The Rangers began to rock Detroit with body checks right at the start. Chunky Bill Juzda and Tony Leswick really crashed around. The Rangers are 60 percent improved over last year. They'll win a lot of games."

We'll see that for ourselves tomorrow night when the boys open at the Garden against the Chicago Black Hawks.

Army and Notre Dame are rated one-two in the national grid rankings by the weekly Associated Press poll by after Saturday Notre Dame will probably not even ranked.

The Ann Arbor Stadium will be officially named "Michigan Stadium" and dedicated to Michigan men killed in World War II in accordance with the suggestion of former Coach Fielding H. Yost, it was announced yesterday.

The Board of Regents approved Yost's suggestion after the "Grand Old Man" of Michigan athletics wrote the alumni committee that a war memorial would be more appropriate than a stadium named for himself as the alumni advocated. The University Field house already carries his name.

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF—Fred Waring Show
WOR—News; Talk; Music
WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman
WABC—Amateur Sketch
WMCA—News; Music Box
WQXR—News; Dettinger, News
11:15-WOR—Tello Test—Quiz
WABC—Second Husband
11:30-WEAF—Barry Cameron—Sketch
WOR—Take It Easy Time
WJZ—News Reports
WABC—A Woman's Life—Play
WQXR—Concert Music
11:45-WEAF—David Harum
WOR—Talk—Victor Lindlahr
WJZ—Ted Malone—Talk
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF—Don Goddard, News
WOR—Richard Maxwell, News
WJZ—Glamour Manor
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
WQXR—News; Luncheon Music
12:15-WEAF—Talk—Maggie McNeill
WABC—Big Sister
12:30-WEAF—Merchant Marine Orchestra
WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—News; Women's Exchange
WABC—Helen Trent
12:45-WEAF—Jerome Orchestra
WABC—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—Mealtime Melodies
WJZ—H. R. Baukhage
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WQXR—News; Symphonic Music
1:15-WOR—Jack Bundy's Album
WJZ—Constance Bennett, Comment
WABC—Ma Perkins
1:30-WOR—Lopez Orchestra
WABC—Margaret MacDonald
WJZ—Galen Drake
WMCA—The Captain Tim Healy
1:45-WEAF—Morgan Beatty, News
WQXR—John J. Anthony
WABC—Young Dr. Malone
WMCA—Vocal Varieties

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light
WOR—Cedric Foster, News
WJZ—John B. Kennedy
WABC—Two on a Clove
WQXR—News; Concert Music
2:15-WEAF—Today's Children
WOR—Talk—Jane Cowl
WJZ—Eibel and Albert
WABC—Perry Mason—Sketch
WQXR—Treasury Salute
2:30-WEAF—Woman in White
WOR—Queen for a Day
WJZ—The Fitzgeralds
WABC—Rosemary—Sketch
WQXR—Request Music
2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WABC—Tena and Tim
3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America
WOR—Martha Deane Program
WJZ—Best Sellers—Drama
WABC—Time to Remember
WQXR—News; Request Music
3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins
WABC—Off the Record
3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young's Family
WOR—Rambling With Gambling
WJZ—Ladies, Be Seated
3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness
WABC—Landi Trio, Songs
4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife
WOR—John Gambling, News
WJZ—Jack Borch Show
WABC—House Party
4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas
WMCA—News; Western Songs
WOR—Jay Johnson, Songs
WJZ—Beautiful Music
4:30-WABC—News Reports

Is the Man Daft? U.P. Scribe Picks Notre Dame

By WILLIAM TUCKER
United Press Sports Writer

Having suffered the tortures of the New York subways these many years, we join the Notre Dame underground alumni organization tonight and pick the Irish to defeat Army Saturday despite the wiser counsel of our colleagues.

If these 13 represent a cross-section of the craft, we probably are the only football chronicler in the country willing to go on record as selecting the Irish but before the limb goes crashing down with us Saturday listen to these arguments:

1. Psychology. The "Irish" are a sullen, angry lot of football players as a result of their unsatisfactory tie with Navy. They feel they played a whale of a game against a rugged if unimaginative team and should have won handily. They are so mad they don't care a hang about Army's press notices.

2. The records. The Irish got real combat experience Saturday, undergoing the same kind of physical mauling they can expect from Army and surviving in fair shape for this week's game. The Army has met only one real test this season. Against Michigan, and for a few minutes the Cadets looked right vulnerable.

3. The setting. Notre Dame will be playing before its largest "home" crowd. Joke all you want, the subway alumni actually comprise a tremendous Notre Dame following.

Just to show you how far off the beam we are, here are the real "experts' predictions on the game:

Grantland Rice, North American Newspaper Alliance—"Army by three touchdowns; the Cadets have much the better line and backfield. They should show even more than they have so far. Notre Dame can score if Army puts in enough second and third stringers."

Leonard Cohen, New York Post—

British Soccermen Issue Ultimatum

LONDON, Nov. 6 (UP).—The British Soccer Players Union sent a strike ultimatum to the club owners today, serving notice that union members will not play on or after Nov. 19 unless their demands for higher pay and benefits are met.

The notification made clear the strike would be called unless there is a request for negotiations from the Football League, representing the owners, James Fay, union secretary said.

In the event of a strike the union also will not participate in international matches except with the Russian team which is here for a special series of games, Fay said. Representatives of 62 of the 88 professional clubs in England and Wales voted for the strike at a meeting yesterday in Manchester.

Their main demand is for a raising of the \$32 weekly salary ceiling to \$48.

"Army, 35 to 7, a close game for the first quarter, until wears 'em down." Stanley Woodward, New York Herald Tribune—"Army convincingly, at least three touchdowns."

Lou Niss, Brooklyn Eagle—"Army by 28 to 14. If the Irish try enough passes, they may have a chance."

Edgar Munnell, Chicago Sun—"Army by 13 points."

Eud Kennie, New York Herald Tribune—"Army by seven points."

RADIO

WMCA—570 Kc.
WEAF—660 Kc.
WJZ—710 Kc.
WJZ—710 Kc.
WNYC—630 Kc.
WABC—880 Kc.
WINS—1000 Kc.
WEVD—1250 Kc.
WNEW—1150 Kc.
WLSZ—1300 Kc.
WJZ—1050 Kc.
WQV—1290 Kc.
WENT—1450 Kc.
WQXR—1540 Kc.

4:30-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones
WOR—Food and Home News
WABC—Hal Winters, Songs
WMCA—News; Music
4:45-WEAF—Young Wilder Brown
WJZ—Hop Harrigan
WABC—Feature Story
5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Uncle Don
WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
WABC—School of the Air
WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—News; Music
5:15-WEAF—Fortia Faces Life
WOR—Superman
WJZ—Dick Tracy
WMCA—Let's Listen to a Story
WQXR—Today in Music
5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill
WOR—Captain Midnight
WJZ—Jack Armstrong
WABC—Chamarron Tavern—Sketch
WMCA—News; Jerry Baker, Songs
WQXR—Old Favorites
5:45-WEAF—Front-Page Farrell
WOR—Adventures of Tom Mix
WJZ—Tennessee Jed—Sketch
WABC—Sparrow and the Hawk
WQXR—Man About Town

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOR—Paul Schubert
WJZ—Kierman's News Corner
WABC—Quincy Howe, News
WMCA—News; Talk
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:15-WEAF—Concert Music
WOR—Man on the Street
WJZ—Herb's Morgan
WABC—James Carroll, Tenor
6:30-WOR—Fred Vanderventer, News
WJZ—News; Sports Talk
WABC—Eileen Farrell, Soprano
WMCA—Racing Results
6:40-WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern
6:45-WEAF—Lowell Thomas
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Adventures of Charlie Chan
WABC—The World Today
WMCA—Recorded Music
6:55-WABC—Joseph C. Harach, News
7:00-WEAF—Supper Club, Variety
WJZ—Headline Edition
WABC—Jack Kirkwood Show
WMCA—Jack Elgen, News
WQXR—Lisa Sergio
7:15-WEAF—News of the World
WOR—The Answer Man
WJZ—Raymond Swing
WABC—Jack Smith Show
WMCA—Five-Star Final
WQXR—Opera Scrapbook
7:30-WEAF—Red Barber Star Revue
WOR—Frank Singler, News
WJZ—The Lone Ranger
WABC—Kilery Queen
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh
WQXR—Treasury of Music
7:45-WEAF—H. V. Kaltenborn
WOR—Sports—Bill Brandt
WMCA—Dinah Shore Records
WJZ—Johannes Steel
8:00-WEAF—Mr. and Mrs. North
WOR—Can You Top This?
WJZ—Lum n' Abner
WABC—Jack Carson Show
WQXR—News; Symphony Hall

8:15-WJZ—George Hicks, News
8:30-WEAF—Evening With Rosenberg
WOR—Bert Wheeler Show
WJZ—Fishing and Hunting Club
WABC—Dr. Christian
8:55-WABC—Bill Henry, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00-WEAF—Eddie Cantor Show
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WJZ—One Foot in Heaven—Drama
WABC—Frank Sinatra Show
WQXR—News Review
9:15-WOR—Real Life Stories
WQXR—Great Names
9:30-WEAF—Mr. District Attorney—Play
WOR—Spotlight Bands
WJZ—The Play Twenty-Five
WABC—Play—Maise, with Ann
Sothern
WMCA—When He Comes Home
WQXR—Music Festival
9:55-WJZ—News Reports
10:00-WEAF—Kay Kyser Show
WOR—Ice Follies
WJZ—David Harding, Counter-Spy
WABC—Great Moments in Music
WQXR—News; Opera Music
10:30-WOR—The Symphonette
WJZ—Betty and Buddy, Songs
WABC—Andrew Sisters Show
WMCA—Frank Kingston
WQXR—String Music
10:45-WJZ—Inez Robb, from Overseas
WMCA—Testimonial Dinner to Henry
Morgenstau Jr.
11:00-WEAF, WOR—News; Music
WABC, WJZ—News; Music
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Symphony Hour
11:30-WEAF—Pastor Orchestra
WJZ—Carle Orchestra
WABC—Invitation to Music
12:00-WEAF—News; Music
WABC—News; Music
WJZ, WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—News Reports

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'Confidential Agent' Hits Franco Spain

By DAVID PLATT

The cause of Republican Spain is endorsed and assisted in **Confidential Agent**, which Herman Shumlin directed from a screenplay by Robert Buckner. An expertly contrived melodrama of the war in Spain, it features Charles Boyer, as a secret agent of the Spanish people. Boyer, a famous musician whose wife and child were killed during the bombing of Madrid, has been sent to London to buy English coal for Loyalist factories.

The intricate plot involves the inexperienced but faithful people's representative with a murderous crew of Franco agents working hand in hand with English fascists. The brutal acts of violence committed by Katina Paxinou, Victor Francen and George Coulouris, against the anti-fascists, are handled in the best Warner Bros. tradition.

The best scene in the film is Boyer's stirring speech to the English miners not to betray the Spanish people and their own love of liberty by producing coal for the fascists.



CONFIDENTIAL AGENT, a Warner Bros. film at the Strand. Cast includes Charles Boyer, Lauren Bacall, Katina Paxinou, Peter Lorre, Victor Francen, George Coulouris, George Zucco. Screenplay by Robert Buckner from the novel by Graham Greene. Directed by Herman Shumlin.

Lauren Bacall has been cruelly smacked down by the press for her doxy performance of a British mine-owner's hard-drinking, adventure-loving daughter.

Several reviewers were so busy finding fault with the girl, they forgot that **Confidential Agent** is one of the few films on the Spanish war that makes sense. I don't think Bacall warrants this crown of razberries from critics who drooled over her bad performance in *They Have and Have Not*, the Humphrey Bogart film. It's the same Bacall in **Confidential Agent**, minus the husky voice and swagger.

Furthermore why put all the blame on Bacall. Why not take the screen-writer to task for fashioning the unbearably stuffy role of the millionaire's sophisticated daughter.

First U.S.-Soviet Cultural Parley Here Opens Nov. 18

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, Aaron Copland, Olin Downes, Leonard Bernstein, Margaret Webster, Lillian Hellman and other leading authorities from the fields of art, music, drama and literature will participate in the panel discussions of the first Conference on American-Soviet Cultural Cooperation to be held at the Engineering Societies Building on Sunday, Nov. 18.

The conference, called by the Committee of Arts of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship to promote closer cooperation and understanding between the two countries, will be divided into a series of panel sessions in the afternoon and a general evening program.

FUTURE AT STAKE

The call, subscribed to by all the conference participants, proposes that 'the future of all of us depends to a very large extent upon whether or not there can be successful cooperation and understanding between the United States and the Soviet Union,' and concludes that art can make a real contribution to this understanding.

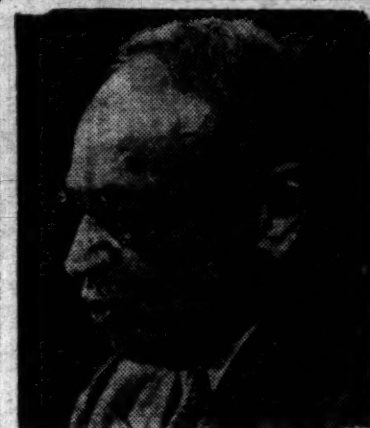
Closer contact with the Soviet citizens through all cultural forms must result in a friendship firm against rumor, falsehood and provocation.

The three panels to run simultaneously from 2 to 5 p.m. are Music, Theatre and Literature.

In the Music Panel, papers will be read by Elie Siegmeister on *The Life and Work of the Soviet Musician*; Leonard Bernstein, *The Soviet Influence in American Music*; Olin Downes on *Nationalism and Internationalism in Music*; and by Marc Blitzstein on *Interchange of Popular Music*. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, who will serve as honorary chairman, will make the opening remarks. Aaron Copland will serve as chairman.

Margaret Webster, chairman of the Theatre Panel, will introduce Cheryl Crawford and Harold Clurman, who will discuss *The Life and Work of the Soviet Theatre Artist*; Morris Houghton on *Soviet Theatre Production*; James Gow on *Our Ties with Soviet Artists*; John Martin on *Trends in American and Soviet Dance*; and Lillian Hellman who will talk on *Impressions of Soviet Theatre*.

Participants in the Literature Panel, which will be chaired by Dr. Arthur Upham Pope, are Howard Fast, who will discuss *Realism in the Soviet Novel*; Mark Slonim on *Literature and Its Audience in*



SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY

the USSR; Alexander Kendrick on *The Soviet Press*; David Burluk and John Hersey.

Special guests of honor for the evening session include the Honorable Helen Gahagan Douglas, Charles J. Child, Division of Cultural Cooperation of the Department of State; the Hon. Pavel P. Mikhaïlov, Acting Consul General of the USSR; Dr. Serge Koussevitzky; Margaret Webster and Dr. Arthur Upham Pope. Edwin S. Smith, director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, will serve as chairman.

People's Symphony Stars Ray Lev

Ray Lev solos with the People's Symphony Orchestra at Washington Irving High School, Saturday, Nov. 10, 8:30 p.m.

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Ting Ling, Communist Woman Novelist Turns Up In Yenan

By SAMUEL SILLEN

Some weeks ago I asked a Chinese friend if he had any news about Ting Ling, the Communist woman novelist whose brilliant stories used to appear in *International Literature* and in John Lehmann's *New Writing* collections. We had learned in this country that Ting Ling was kidnapped by Kuomintang agents in 1933. Then reports began to come through that she was dead. Was this true?

My friend smiled. "She is quite alive," he said. "She is in Yenan, and she is one of our best workers for the New Democracy."

Now it is possible to read Ting Ling's full story as she described it to Gunther Stein, whose *Challenge of Red China* was reviewed here on Monday. It is a story that throws light on the struggle in China today.

Ting Ling's grandfather had been a wealthy landlord and high official in the Manchu dynasty. Early in the century her mother broke with the family ways, became a school-teacher, and later joined the Communists.

Educated in a progressive girls' school in Shanghai, Ting Ling developed ideas that were "illusory, Utopian, and vague, as with many of my class." She was for a while in the anarchist movement but soon left the school and the anarchists.

"I traveled in China for a while," she told Stein, "trying to learn about our people and their lives, and studied literature at another progressive school in Shanghai. But I remained restless and my revolutionary ideas were still very abstract. I was afraid of party discipline. My main motive was to be a heroine and famous all over the world."

POLITICAL GROWTH
Ting Ling did achieve world fame, but she discovered that fame brought pride, not fulfillment. "At last, under the influence of the political events after the split in the national-revolutionary front (1927), my revolutionary ideas crystallized. While I was working in the Left-wing Writer's Union, editing their magazine, making investigations into the living conditions of labor in the Shanghai factories, and helping the workers in their cultural activities, I joined the Communist party."

"I had to join secretly, like many others who awakened at that time. For those were the years of the White Terror of the Kuomintang against all left-wing intellectuals. . . . The authorities of Shanghai's International Settlement and French Concession helped the Kuomintang suppress books and magazines."

On February 7, 1931 Ling's husband, together with four other well-known writers, were machine-gunned to death at Lunghua prison, near Shanghai—without trial. The Kuomintang banned the news. The foreign press did not mention it. "They did not find me for a long

time, for I worked underground. But at last, early in 1933, I too was detected. In broad daylight in Shanghai's International Settlement, Kuomintang plain-clothes men kidnapped me, covering me with guns hidden in their sleeves. . . . "There was no charge against me and no warrant for my arrest. I refused my jailers' demand to contradict Shanghai rumors that I had been killed by Kuomintang agents. I also refused to write for Kuomintang magazines, which were then trying to build up a popular reputation with the help of Leftist renegades. The terror against the progressive camp, to which almost all the talented writers of modern China belonged, had left very few who could impress the people in favor of the Kuomintang. "For months my jailers tried to frighten me day and night, shutting me up in a dark room with horrible gangsters, making me believe that I would be executed, and inventing new methods of mental torture all the time. But I remained firm. I knew mother tried to appeal to the courts, and Mme. Sun Yat-sen was supporting her through Yan Ching-fu, a progressive Kuomintang member who was later killed by his party."

WITH RED ARMY

After three years, in the summer of 1936, the Communists made secret contact with her, and she was able to escape. "Late in 1936, I made my way to the Border Region."

6th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY." N. Y. TIMES

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Music by SIGMUND ROMBERG
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time, for I worked underground. But at last, early in 1933, I too was detected. In broad daylight in Shanghai's International Settlement, Kuomintang plain-clothes men kidnapped me, covering me with guns hidden in their sleeves. . . . "There was no charge against me and no warrant for my arrest. I refused my jailers' demand to contradict Shanghai rumors that I had been killed by Kuomintang agents. I also refused to write for Kuomintang magazines, which were then trying to build up a popular reputation with the help of Leftist renegades. The terror against the progressive camp, to which almost all the talented writers of modern China belonged, had left very few who could impress the people in favor of the Kuomintang. "For months my jailers tried to frighten me day and night, shutting me up in a dark room with horrible gangsters, making me believe that I would be executed, and inventing new methods of mental torture all the time. But I remained firm. I knew mother tried to appeal to the courts, and Mme. Sun Yat-sen was supporting her through Yan Ching-fu, a progressive Kuomintang member who was later killed by his party."

WITH RED ARMY

After three years, in the summer of 1936, the Communists made secret contact with her, and she was able to escape. "Late in 1936, I made my way to the Border Region."

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SEE the answer in this burning indictment. The Soviets pull no punches!

CINEMA Theatre

Columbia & Woodward
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I was at first with the Red Army at the front, during the last stage of the Civil War, as vice-director of the political department of a regiment and wrote articles about my experiences. . . .

"When the war with Japan broke out, I organized a Battlefield Service Corps for the entertainment of the troops and we went to the front."

In Yenan, Ting Ling became interested in political theory and spent two years in the Party School—"not grudgingly like a defeated prima donna," writes Gunther Stein, "but with the same stubborn determination to find the right way which characterized her literary career."

Ting Ling told her interviewer: "Comrade Mao Tse-tung saw what was wrong with those of us who after coming to Yenan continued writing in the old way. We judged the value of one another's work by formal literary standards and ignored the new public for which we wrote. He said to us, 'Don't write for each other; write for the people.'"

And Ting Ling continues to write for the people who are fighting for a democratic China, the people at whom American arms are today pointed as the new Kuomintang terror gets under way. Mr. Truman's generals have usurped the functions of the old imperialist concessionaires in Shanghai. It is, for an American, a very elevating thought.

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"TITO AND HIS PARTISANS"
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THE PICTURE THEY COULDN'T SUPPRESS!

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BUY VICTORY BONDS

U.S. Ship Beached Gls to Arm Dutch

Freighter's Crew at Batavia Protests Intervention Move

BATAVIA, Nov. 6 (UP).—The crew of the U.S. freighter A. B. Hammond has drawn up a petition protesting the policy of the War Shipping Administration in ordering American ships to carry arms and supplies bought by the Dutch, while thousands of American soldiers await transport home, it was disclosed today.

The petition, signed by 39 of the ship's company of 41, and supported by the crews of three other U. S. ships anchored here, has been sent to a number of Senators and Representatives.

Crew men said dissatisfaction developed when the Hammond, which had been loaded with 350 American troops bound for home recently at Morotai, Dutch New Guinea, was diverted to Hollandia. The servicemen were debarked at Hollandia and the ship proceeded to Finschhafen, where it was loaded with American Army supplies bought by the Dutch.

The crew said they resented that, especially in view of a message from Adm. Emory S. Land to all U. S. merchant ship masters, which reached the Hammond at Morotai, asking crews to stick to their jobs

during the great task ahead of transporting home millions of war weary American troops.

In the recent fighting between the Dutch and Indonesians, the petition said, the Hammond was only one of 400 to 600 American vessels used in delivering American equipment purchased by the Dutch.

"We have good reason to believe this includes materials of warfare such as arms and ammunition," the petition said. "May we take the liberty to ask whether it is right and justified under maritime law on a peacetime basis to carry equipment of warfare for a foreign government which is in a state of war."

The petition declared that if the ship were not allocated to the Dutch Government, it could carry 500 to 800 troops to the U. S.

"Is it right to deprive G. I.'s who have been overseas as much as 40 months of the right of transportation home?" the petition asked.

Hail 9th Anniversary Of Madrid's Defense

The Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, greeting the Spanish people upon the ninth anniversary today of Madrid's heroic defense, pledged to continue the struggle for Spain's freedom.

"The men and women of Madrid, the men who came from all over the world to fight at their side in the International Brigades held the Axis for three years at Madrid's gates," a Veterans' statement said. "Now that Franco Spain is one of the last remaining Axis bastions in the world, we must pay our debt to the heroic Spanish people."

The statement called for implementation of the Potsdam agree-

ment which held the Franco regime incompatible with the United Nations.

"That means withdrawal of recognition and economic aid to Franco," the Veterans declared, "and passage of Rep. John M. Coffee's resolution HR 312."

The Veterans announced their full support to the Madrid Anniversary delegation to Washington on Nov. 15 of the American Committee for Spanish Freedom.

Small Holders Party Leads Hungary Poll

In the Hungarian election, with three-fourths of the votes counted Monday night, the Small Landholders Party won 58 percent of the votes cast, the Social Democrats 22 percent and the Communists 14 percent.

While pledged to the National Democratic Front program, the Small Landholders include many reactionary elements. The election was precipitated by Anglo-U.S. demands, while the provisional government of Premier Bela Miklos was still in process of clearing away the remnants of fascism which had ridden high for many years.

See 40% Jobless in Italy This Winter

ROME, Nov. 6 (UP).—Allied commission officials estimated today that 40 percent of Italy's working population will be unemployed before winter's end.

More than 2,000,000 Italians already are jobless, and thousands more are expected to join them in idleness in the next few months. Hundreds of thousands of workers who have jobs are only a few jumps ahead of chronic hunger.

The cost of food for a family of five has risen over 1,000 percent since September, 1942. Wage increases have nowhere kept pace. In the building industry, the purchasing power of current wages comes to only half the cost of eating.

Chilean Blames U.S. for Peron Gov't

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (UP).—The United States, by abandoning the Roosevelt-Hull policy on Argentina, contributed to the strengthening of the present military dictatorship there, Chilean Senator Gabriel Gonzalez Videla said yesterday at a press conference here.

Stating that he regards the Argentine dictatorship as a "menace to Chile," Gonzalez Videla said that the Argentine people might have gotten rid of it, had not the United States "intervened in its favor."

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 6 (UP).—Mexico has offered Argentina 450,000 tons of oil and 150,000 tons of coal for delivery within two months, Mexican consul general Bernardo Bandala disclosed today.

Dutch Offer 'Partnership' to Indonesia

The Dutch government yesterday offered Indonesian Republicans a plan for "home rule" under a governor-general representing the crown. In return for this "concession," based on Queen Wilhelmina's radio speech of Dec. 6, 1942, the Dutch demanded surrender of illegal arms and punishment of those who "knowingly and actively harmed their fellow citizens and their country."

Dr. Hubertus J. Van Mook, acting governor for the Netherlands Indies, also offered "full partnership" in the Netherlands Commonwealth to Indonesia, but evidently to its Council of Ministers under the Dutch-appointed governor general.

Daily Worker

New York, Wednesday, November 7, 1945



Benjamin Davis, Jr., Communist Councilman who campaigned for reelection, votes early in a Harlem polling place.

'Get Out Of China' Rally Here Friday

Every news bulletin from China gives added importance to the Communist Party demonstration against American intervention in China.

Called by the New York State committee of the C.P., the demonstration will be held Friday at 5 p.m. in Union Square.

Pointing to the charge that American troops are giving active military aid to the Kuomintang army in attacks on the Eighth Route Army, Israel Amter, a member of the sponsoring committee, said the demonstration would focus attention on the use of American troops against Chinese troops and civilians.

Amter asserted that President Truman has not denied that American ships, American weapons and American military are aiding the Kuomintang in their undeclared war against the Chinese Red Army.

Last Monday's White House statement that Gen. Wedemeyer had assured the President on a recent visit that United States Marines had not fought with Chinese troops was called "evasive" by Amter, who pointed out that the clashes were asserted to have taken place subsequent to the general's visit.

"Our intervention on the basis of the dictatorial Kuomintang clique stands as a shameful fact," Amter declared. "Unless American policy is reversed, we shall have done to China what England did to Greece, what England and Holland are attempting to do in Indonesia, and, yes, what Germany and Italy carried out in Spain."

Amter warned that it is up to the American people to stop the undeclared war in the Far East.

William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, will head the list of speakers which includes Benjamin J. Davis, Bob Thompson, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, John Williamson, Israel Amter, Ben Gold and Josh Lawrence.

Says Polish Trade Out for 5 Years

WARSAW, Oct. 3 (Delayed) (UP).—Free trade with the rest of the world is out of the question for Poland for at least five years because of her vast reconstruction needs, Dr. Stefan Jedrychowski, Minister of Shipping and Foreign Trade, said today.

He told a press conference that in order to finance foreign trade, Poland seeks first goods credits and second, loans.

Armistice Terms to Italy Made Public

The long-awaited text of Italy's armistice terms was made public yesterday and shows that Italy's complete political, economic, financial and territorial sovereignty had been placed in the hands of the United States and Great Britain by the Badoglio surrender of Sept. 3, 1943.

The armistice was signed, according to yesterday's simultaneous revelation in Washington, London and Rome, only by the U.S. and Great Britain acting in the "interest of the United Nations."

When Gen. Dwight Eisenhower made the surrender proclamation of Sept. 8, 1943, he declared that the terms had been approved by the Soviet Union as well.

Under the 12-point document, which gave the Allies the right to submit further terms to Italy, a second protocol of additional conditions was signed on Nov. 9, 1943. This second protocol is just as sweeping as the first.

Although the armistice terms were modified by successive "aides memoires," they are interesting because of their sweeping character.

WIDE CONTROL

The United States and Great Britain were given complete control over all phases of Italian life, including the suspension of sovereignty in all colonies and territories, with Albania considered as Italian-occupied.

Italy was called upon to pay for the expenses of the Allied occupation, an interesting point since the Soviet Union is basing its recent request for reparations on the fact that Italy has already paid the United States and Great Britain substantial sums for the occupying armies.

The armistice terms bear out the Soviet case on this point, although the Allies have since begun to loan Italy money to recompense part of the occupation costs.

The text made no reference to reparations or to the Italian territorial settlement, leaving these matters to the final peace conference.

The armistice terms gave the Allies the power to order the demobilization of the of the Italian armed forces—a power later exercised despite Italy's readiness to pour troops into the common battle against the Nazis. This clause contrasts with armistices signed by the Soviet Union in behalf of the Allies with other former enemy nations, which demanded use of large armed forces in the Allied cause.

WORLD UNITY, PEACE IS OUR AIM—MOLOTOV

(Continued from Page 1)

The Soviet Union, he said, takes no part in this policy of blocs.

Molotov developed the thought that the defeat of Germany and Japan, in which the Soviet armies played such a decisive role, created new prospects for democratic development in Europe and Asia.

He expressed the hope that the Soviet proposal for a joint four-power control of Japan would still succeed, and stressed that the democratic reforms now taking place in many European countries were long overdue.

Molotov denied that land reform or the rebirth of democratic and socialist movements, and other European democratic developments were due to Soviet influence, but represented basic changes long delayed by Hitlerism. Similar changes had taken place in the most advanced capitalist countries even before the October Revolution, Molotov said.

The Soviet foreign minister elaborated at length on the character of Soviet democracy, showing that it has released the energies of the peoples of the USSR and could not be compared with democracy as known in lands where there are still class divisions.

He hailed the example of Lenin and Stalin in building the unshakable Soviet state, and called upon the Soviet peoples to redouble their energies for peaceful reconstruction.